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AUTHOR Long, Larry; DeAre, Diana
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ABSTRACT

In the late 1970s both jobs and population were growing more rapidly outside metropolitan areas. As a group, nonmetropolitan counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area experienced a faster rate of employment growth than metropolitan areas between 1975-79. Even in rural counties (no urban place of 2,500 or more) not adjacent to a metropolitan area, the number of manufacturing jobs increased more rapidly than in the metropolitan territory during the same time period. The shift of manufacturing employment toward smaller metropolitan areas or nonmetropolitan areas is somewhat more pronounced in the "industrial heartland" than in the South or West. The effect of employment deconcentration on wage rates in nonmetropolitan counties is difficult to ascertain partly because rapid increases in labor force participation (especially of women) in rural counties have brought many inexperienced workers into the workforce--and this tends to depress measures of average wages or earnings. Family incomes, however, increased greatly in rural counties in the 1970s to the point that family income differences between rural counties and some large cities have been virtually eliminated. Appended are a definitive statement concerning size categories for metropolitan areas and six tables containing basic data. (AH)

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THE ECONOMIC BASE OF RECENT POPULATION GROWTH IN NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS

by

Larry Long and Diana DeAre



Center for Demographic Studies
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

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THE ECONOMIC BASE OF RECENT POPULATION GROWTH IN NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS

In the 1960s population losses in remote rural settings conformed to an image of an urbanizing nation that was concentrating its people in cities and suburbs. So it comes as no surprise to learn that from 1960 to 1970 the population of entirely rural counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area declined by 4.2 percent. But from 1970 to 1980 this same set of rural nonadjacent counties experienced a striking demographic turnaround as their population grew by 14.6 percent—more rapidly than that of metropolitan areas and more rapidly than the nation as a whole.

How these and other predominantly rural counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area could in a single decade reverse a long-standing pattern of population stagnation or loss is not clear. Since these counties are not adjacent to metropolitan areas, a spilling over of suburban sprawl beyond official metropolitan-area boundaries is not likely to be an adequate explanation of their change from decline to growth. Their distance from a metropolitan area seems to rule out increased commuting to jobs in metropolitan areas as a primary explanation, although commuting to nearby nonmetropolitan counties could play a role in retaining more persons and attracting new residents to rural counties. A return to agriculture is an unlikely explanation because the number of persons living on farms fell rather steadily in the 1970s (U.S. Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1981).

What, then, is the explanation? Mining might be an important factor because some of these relatively isolated rural counties contain deposits of oil, gas, coal, shale or minerals whose value has increased greatly since the

oil embargo of 1973-74. Even this possible explanation is not entirely satisfying since there were signs of population resurgence in nonmetropolitan areas even before the 1973-74 oil embargo that initially raised energy prices (Beale, 1975).

Some of the rural counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area contain scenic locations in mountainous areas or along lakes and rivers and appear to have attracted recreational developments and substantial numbers of retirees. Such sources of population growth may imply only a limited expansion of the economic base, however. Growth of construction industries and the types of jobs that most clearly follow population movements (e.g., jobs in retail trade and some services) may be the only employment changes that accompany population growth associated with recreation and retirement.

A third explanation sometimes offered for the faster growth of population in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan settings in the 1970s is a decentralization of employment in manufacturing and other industrial sectors (Morrison, 1976). The relocation of manufacturing plants tends to induce subsequent migration of population, and at least as early as the 1960s manufacturing employment was growing more rapidly outside than inside metropolitan territory (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972, p. 2; Summers et al., 1976, pp. 11-13). For the first half of the 1970-80 decade total employment covered by the Continuous Work History Sample was found to be growing more rapidly in the nonmetropolitan than the metropolitan sector (Wardwell and Gilchrist, 1980; Hansen, 1980; and Brown, 1981).

What is not clear from extant data is the degree to which specific industry sectors (e.g., manufacturing) have moved to specific types of nonmetropolitan locations—e.g., small towns or rural counties that are at least one county

removed from a metropolitan area. Identifying the types of jobs opening up in these settings is difficult with surveys whose use for these purposes is constrained by the size of the sample and by the fact that data are typically reported by respondents' place of residence rather than place of employment. The latter shortcoming is especially important because with continuing increases in commuting the movements of people may only weakly indicate the movement of jobs; in 1975 nearly one-fifth of employed nonmetropolitan residents were living and working in different counties, with about one-sixth of recent metro-to-nonmetro migrants commuting to work in a metropolitan area (Bowles and Beale, 1980).

In order to get a better picture of job growth in different types of non-metropolitan settings, we prepared tabulations from County Business Patterns, a Census Bureau program. The results allow us to compare population change in the late 1970s and changes in employment by industry for metropolitan areas and for nonmetropolitan counties grouped according to size of largest place (an indicator of level of urbanization) and whether adjacent to a metropolitan area (an indicator of the likelihood of experiencing spillover from a metropolitan area). Data from County Business Patterns are reported by location of employment and are not subject to sampling variability but have other limitations of coverage and reporting errors, about which more will be said later. We also employed tabulations from the Current Population Surveys.

Relating population and employment shifts in this fashion is important not only for the immediate purposes of identifying whatever employment expansion may be associated with recent growth of population in different types of non-metropolitan territory but also for broader uses involving assessment of

alternative projections or scenarios of change in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan locations. Finding considerable current movement of a wide variety of jobs toward less urban settings in different regions of the country would probably tend to support an anticipation of continued population shifts away from large urban agglomerations. A time series of population and employment shifts on a county-by-county basis might be incorporated into econometric models that capture economic-demographic interactions in a way suitable for making improved population projections at the substate level.

Information and knowledge about the volume and rate of employment deconcentration can also be useful in long-range assessments of the possibility that rising energy prices might at some point bring about a centralization of population if commuters are forced to lower transportation costs by living closer to work. A very rapid rate of dispersion of a wide variety of employment centers might imply, for example, only limited advantages to recentralization of population in large dense urban clusters.

This study focuses on the following questions which relate to the somewhat more immediate concerns simply of identifying how the employment base of nonmetropolitan America may be changing both as cause and consequence of observed population shifts.

- In the late 1970s did employment, like population, grow more rapidly outside than inside metropolitan areas?
- How much of the growth of population and employment in nonmetropolitan territory occurred in counties that are adjacent to metropolitan areas and might, therefore, constitute spillover from metropolitan areas?

- To what extent, if at all, has deconcentration of manufacturing extended beyond the commuting range of metropolitan areas? Can manufacturing employment, like population, be growing more rapidly in rural nonadjacent counties than in metropolitan territory?
- Is deconcentration of employment merely an aspect of Frostbelt-to-Sunbelt shifts, or is a movement of jobs from metropolitan areas to nonmetropolitan locations to be found in each of the major regions of the country? Deconcentration clearly occurs as the locus of manufacturing shifts from the "industrial heartland" to other regions, but is deconcentration of manufacturing employment occurring within the "industrial heartland" itself?
- Is deconcentration of manufacturing (and other industries) narrowing or preserving size-of-place earnings and income differentials? Manufacturing industries that are moving to rural or semi-rural locations to take advantage of lower wage rates may find that they do not have to pay wages higher than those currently prevailing. If so, then current trends toward manufacturing deconcentration may not be closing traditional wage gaps between urban and rural locations.

A RURAL RENAISSANCE?

A revival of population growth in rural settings is clearly shown in Table 1. Whether adjacent or not adjacent to a metropolitan area, rural counties experienced population declines in the 1960s but by 1980 were growing more rapidly than metropolitan areas. Rural counties are those having no

urban place as large as 2,500 population in 1970, the mid-point of the 20-year period being studied. Rural counties adjacent to a metropolitan area declined by 0.8 percent in the 1960s but grew by 19.8 percent in the 1970s. Rural counties farther removed from a metropolitan area (those not adjacent to a metropolitan area) experienced an equally remarkable turnaround, from a population decline of 4.2 percent in the 1960s to an increase of 14.6 percent in the 1970s.

Table 1 about here

"Metropolitan" refers to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) except in New England, where we used New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs). SMSAs are officially designated by the Federal Government's Office of Management and Budget, acting on the advice of an interagency committee. Generally speaking, an SMSA consists of a city of 50,000 or more population (or a group of cities with this population) along with the balance of the county in which the city (or cities) is located. Contiguous counties are included if commuting data and other indicators show them to be metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city. SMSAs thus are built up from counties, except in New England, where towns and cities—areas smaller than counties—are used. For New England we used a classification scheme based on whole counties—New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs)—because data from County Business Patterns are available only for counties. Counties that were not part of an SMSA or NEOMA as of January 1980 are "nonmetropolitan."

Nonmetropolitan counties in the 1960s collectively demonstrated their classic growth pattern: those adjacent to a metropolitan area grew more rapidly

Table 1. POPULATION CHANGE IN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS:
1960-70 AND 1970-80

[SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Largest settlement size is for 1970]

Type of settlement	Percent change in population		1980 population (000's)	Number of counties or county equivalents
	1960-70	1970-80		
United States	13.4	11.4	226,505	3,143
Metropolitan counties	17.1	10.0	165,994	678
Nonmetropolitan counties	3.9	15.4	60,511	2,465
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—				
25,000 or more	10.9	12.2	5,610	65
10,000 to 24,999	9.0	17.8	12,467	216
2,500 to 9,999	3.5	17.0	13,236	529
Under 2,500	-0.8	19.8	3,157	292
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—				
25,000 or more	8.6	15.0	4,124	58
10,000 to 24,999	5.3	13.7	7,120	177
2,500 to 9,999	-2.1	13.1	10,255	552
Under 2,500	-4.2	14.6	4,543	576

than those not adjacent, and the larger the size of the urban place in the county, the faster the county's growth rate. By the 1970s the adjacent counties were still tending to grow more rapidly than those not adjacent to a metropolitan area, but the positive association between growth rate and size of largest place in the county disappeared. The rural nonadjacent counties were growing about as rapidly as the more highly urbanized counties, and among counties adjacent to a metropolitan area, the rural counties were growing more rapidly than those more highly urbanized.

The entirely rural counties are more numerous than one might think. More than one-fourth of all U.S. counties were in this category and one American out of 22 lived in one. In 1980, one American in seven lived in a nonmetropolitan county whose largest settlement had fewer than 10,000 people in 1970.

Each of the eight categories of nonmetropolitan counties grew more rapidly in population in the 1970s than in the 1960s even though the national growth rate was slowing as a result of declining fertility. Moreover in the 1970s each of the eight nonmetropolitan categories grew more rapidly than metropolitan areas in the aggregate, whereas in the 1960s none had grown as rapidly as the metropolitan average. One could hardly ask for a clearer demonstration that the nonmetropolitan turnaround entails more than metropolitan expansion, and indeed, is a "clean break" with the past.

EMPLOYMENT DECONCENTRATION

What is missing is an understanding of the economic base that supports population increases in the various types of nonmetropolitan locations shown

in Table 1. Unfortunately, there is no time series of employment data comparable to the population figures shown in Table 1. County-level employment-by-industry data have been compiled from censuses from 1940 through 1970 (Ashby and Cartwright, 1975) but comparable data from the 1980 census will not be available for quite some time. Besides, census data have the limitation of being reported on the basis of workers' residence rather than location of the job, making difficult the ascertainment of exactly where job growth or contraction is occurring.

Probably the best data for the purposes at hand are produced by the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns program, which annually provides industry-specific data for each county on employment, payrolls, and number of establishments. The data are derived from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration and from the Bureau's Annual Organization Survey. The data represent tabulations from a complete universe and therefore are not subject to sampling variability but are subject to reporting errors, the need to impute missing or incomplete responses, and errors in coding and processing. Certain types of employment are not covered, including government workers, self-employed persons, farm workers, and domestic service workers. For additional information see any of the standard publications of County Business Patterns (e.g., U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981a, 1981b).

This data series goes back to the late 1940s, but changes instituted in 1974 make earlier years not comparable. The changes entailed putting the data on an establishment basis (the physical location where business is conducted or services performed) rather than the reporting unit basis (which somewhat less accurately represents the exact location when there are branch plants). We

used the computer files for 1975 and 1979, the most recent year for which complete nationwide data are available, and we produced tabulations to parallel the population data shown in Table 1. We also generated population data for 1975 and 1979 using the computer files of the Census Bureau's Federal-State Cooperative Program, which produced annual county population estimates in the 1970s.

Table 2 about here

Employment, like population, grew more rapidly outside than inside metropolitan territory. From the first quarter of 1975 to the first quarter of 1979 employment in metropolitan areas grew 22.5 percent, compared with a growth rate of 25.7 percent for nonmetropolitan territory. What is striking is that in each of the eight nonmetropolitan categories jobs grew more rapidly than in metropolitan areas. Even in rural counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area employment growth outpaced that in metropolitan territory. Outside of metropolitan areas, employment growth in the more rural locations tended to approximate or to exceed growth in the more urban locations.

Payrolls, too, grew more rapidly in each of the nonmetropolitan categories than in metropolitan areas, but the number of business establishments generally grew somewhat less rapidly in the nonmetropolitan sector than in metropolitan areas between March 1975 and March 1979. How this latter statistic should be interpreted is not entirely clear. Perhaps it simply means that the faster rate of employment growth in nonmetropolitan areas tends to come more from the expansion of existing plants and businesses than from an inmovement of new ones.

One should avoid drawing long-term inferences about relative economic change in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan locations solely from the data in

Table 2. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS, AND ESTABLISHMENTS IN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: 1975 TO 1979

[SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Largest settlement size is for 1970]

Type of settlement	Percent change in population	Percent change in variables from County Business Patterns		
		Employment	First quarter payrolls	Establishments
United States	3.3	23.1	58.6	11.0
Metropolitan counties	2.9	22.5	57.6	11.6
Nonmetropolitan counties	4.5	25.7	64.1	9.4
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—				
25,000 or more	3.3	22.9	59.8	10.7
10,000 to 24,999	5.3	25.7	64.3	10.6
2,500 to 9,999	4.7	27.1	65.8	8.1
Under 2,500	6.6	29.0	68.2	8.8
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—				
25,000 or more	3.8	25.9	66.1	12.1
10,000 to 24,999	4.2	25.5	63.6	11.3
2,500 to 9,999	4.0	25.7	64.8	7.3
Under 2,500	4.6	25.3	61.2	7.1

Table 2, for the time period covered represents only a portion of the business cycle. March of 1975 was the trough of a recession that extended through all four quarters of 1975 and the first quarter of 1976. The period from the first quarter of 1975 through the first quarter of 1979 was a time of rather steady employment expansion. In strictest terms, these figures simply tell us that in the recovery following the 1974-75 recession employment and payrolls grew more rapidly outside than inside metropolitan areas. Other studies (Wardwell and Gilchrist, 1980; Tweed et al., 1981) showed this pattern to be occurring from 1970 to 1975. The value of Table 2 lies in its demonstrating that the faster employment growth in nonmetropolitan territory continued after 1975, even when metropolitan-area boundaries were updated to 1980. Table 2 extends previous analyses by demonstrating that nonmetropolitan employment growth is spread over a wide variety of locations, including rural counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area.

In a sense, population may be said to be deconcentrating faster than employment. Between 1975 and 1979 the nonmetropolitan growth rate of population exceeded that of metropolitan areas by 55 percent, whereas in terms of employment the nonmetropolitan growth rate exceeded that of metropolitan areas by only 14 percent. But more of the growth in population than employment is occurring within the shadow of a metropolitan area: About 61 percent of the nonmetropolitan growth in population in 1975-79 was in a county adjacent to a metropolitan area, whereas only 56 percent of nonmetropolitan employment growth was in such locations.

To summarize: In the late 1970s both population and employment were growing in a wide variety of nonmetropolitan locations, including many that had lost population in earlier decades. These figures alone tell us that population growth outside metropolitan areas entails more than just spillover of exurbanites who commute into metropolitan areas, and it includes more than just retirees or owners of antique shops or other self-employed persons (who are not covered by County Business Patterns). But to understand the process further, one needs to identify the types of jobs opening up in various nonmetropolitan locations.

TYPES OF JOBS THAT ARE DECONCENTRATING

It may come as something of a surprise to find that nonmetropolitan residents are at least as dependent on manufacturing industries as a source of employment as metropolitan residents. In 1970 about 26 percent of employed metropolitan residents held jobs in manufacturing, and approximately the same percentage—26.5—of nonmetropolitan workers were employed in manufacturing. By 1980 the number of workers in manufacturing industries had increased in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan territory, but jobs in other sectors of the economy increased faster, so that both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas became less dependent on manufacturing as a source of employment: 22.3 percent of workers living in metropolitan areas in 1980 were employed in manufacturing, as were 23.3 percent of workers living in nonmetropolitan territory. These statistics are from the March Current Population Surveys and include all workers 16 years and over, even those excluded from County Business Patterns (e.g., farmers, self-employed persons, and government workers); the data refer to metropolitan areas as geographically bounded in 1970.

But how far into nonmetropolitan territory have manufacturing industries been moving? If manufacturing growth in nonmetropolitan territory is limited to counties adjacent to metropolitan areas, then there may not after all be a significant amount of deconcentration. The Current Population Survey is not designed to provide this more focused perspective, so we went to the files of County Business Patterns (Table 3).

Table 3 about here

As shown in Table 3, the faster rate of growth in manufacturing employment in nonmetropolitan territory is not limited to counties adjacent to metropolitan areas. In three of the four categories of nonadjacent counties manufacturing employment grew more rapidly than in the metropolitan sector. Quite clearly, the faster rate of growth of nonmetropolitan manufacturing employment extends beyond the exurban counties on the fringes of metropolitan areas.

Moreover, the more rural nonmetropolitan counties registered faster rates of increase in manufacturing jobs than the more highly urbanized nonmetropolitan counties. As evident in Table 3, in nonmetropolitan counties adjacent as well as those not adjacent to a metropolitan area, those whose largest settlement was under 10,000 population had faster growth in manufacturing employment than those whose largest place was over 10,000 population. Of completely rural counties, those adjacent to a metropolitan area showed an increase of 29.2 percent in manufacturing employment between the first quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1979; in nonadjacent rural counties the increase was 23.7 percent. These increases substantially exceed the metropolitan growth rate of 15.8 percent. Such figures suggest that manufacturing deconcentration is extending to highly rural environments, including those not adjacent to a metropolitan area.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, FOR METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: 1975 TO 1979

[SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Largest settlement size is for 1970]

Type of settlement	Total CBP employ- ment	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Metropolitan counties	22.5	45.7	21.8	34.8	15.8	14.5	19.4	22.7	20.0	32.9
Nonmetropolitan counties	25.7	28.1	13.5	44.2	20.7	30.9	21.4	26.6	29.6	32.6
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	22.9	31.7	27.3	43.6	14.3	24.1	20.9	25.4	24.0	33.5
10,000 to 24,999	25.7	30.6	19.4	49.1	18.2	28.8	21.0	27.8	34.9	33.4
2,500 to 9,999	27.1	44.5	10.1	51.6	24.5	36.8	21.0	26.2	29.8	32.5
Under 2,500	29.0	40.7	12.2	38.1	29.2	40.6	21.2	26.1	38.3	34.4
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	25.9	28.1	11.1	40.1	15.7	35.1	24.4	27.9	30.5	34.5
10,000 to 24,999	25.5	8.7	5.3	33.0	21.2	28.1	23.7	28.0	29.9	33.2
2,500 to 9,999	25.7	23.5	17.8	41.5	24.2	30.6	22.7	24.5	24.8	30.1
Under 2,500	25.3	15.3	10.4	53.1	23.7	28.6	10.8	26.9	27.4	29.8

NOTE: Bases for percentages are in Appendix Table A2.

Table 3 also demonstrates the broad basis of employment expansion in nonmetropolitan territory. In six of the nine major industry groups, employment grew faster in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan territory. Perhaps ironically, the industry sectors where employment grew faster in metropolitan areas included mining and agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries—jobs which are traditionally rural. Employment in service jobs also grew more rapidly in metropolitan than nonmetropolitan territory but by less than one percentage point.

One conclusion is that mining explains very little of the population "turnaround" in nonmetropolitan counties in the late 1970s. Employment in mining has grown as energy prices rose very rapidly after the 1973-74 oil embargo and stimulated greater drilling for oil and gas and encouraged greater extraction of coal, but from 1975 to 1979 only about 56,000 mining jobs were added to the entire nonmetropolitan economy, according to the data from County Business Patterns. This increase constitutes only a small fraction of the increase of nearly 3 million jobs in nonmetropolitan counties between the first quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1979. Even in the nonadjacent counties mining accounted for an increase of only 29,000 jobs out of a total increase of 1.3 million jobs. These results suggest that although a renewal of mining may help to explain rapid population growth in a few rural counties, it does little to account for why the nonmetropolitan sector in the aggregate reversed its long-standing net outmigration in the 1970s.

By the late 1970s the nonmetropolitan turnaround was being supported by broad-based expansion of employment in a number of industry sectors and included jobs that tend to precede population movements (e.g., manufacturing) and other

jobs (e.g., retail trade) that logically seem to follow population shifts. At least, this is the general conclusion we draw from data from County Business Patterns for the first quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1979. Other analyses of CBP data suggest the conclusion that economic upswings tend to favor the relocation of employment away from large urban centers and recessions tend to slow down such relocations (Nelson and Patrick, 1975).

An important aspect of nonmetropolitan job growth during this period is its pervasiveness, by which we mean the spread of employment growth even to rural counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area. Collectively, this group of counties registered a faster rate of job growth than metropolitan areas in construction, manufacturing, transportation, retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate. In many cases, job gains in these employment categories in the rural counties exceeded gains posted by the more highly urbanized counties that are closer to a metropolitan area. The entirely rural nonadjacent counties had comparatively modest growth in employment in mining, in agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries, and in wholesale trade.

Of course, many of the job gains in the different types of nonmetropolitan counties derive from relatively small bases (which are given in Appendix Table A2). Still, in a variety of industry sectors, employment opportunities in nonmetropolitan counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area are expanding more rapidly than in metropolitan areas. This growth is typically beyond the practical commuting range of a metropolitan area and is indicative of employment deconcentration of a wide variety of jobs to locations well beyond the boundaries of metropolitan areas. A great many Americans express a preference for living in low density, less urban settings (Mazie and Rawlings, 1972; Zuiches and Fuguitt,

1972; DeJong and Sell, 1977), and the employment increases in such locations certainly facilitate acting on the basis of stated residential preferences.

TYPES OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

We previously found that in the period of general economic expansion from the first quarter of 1975 to the first quarter of 1979, total manufacturing employment grew more rapidly in rural counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area than in metropolitan areas. Manufacturing employment also grew more rapidly in a number of other types of nonmetropolitan locations. It is somewhat surprising to find an apparent deconcentration of manufacturing to such highly rural settings rather far removed from a metropolitan area, but this finding is potentially misleading. It could, for example, be the product of slow growth in a few manufacturing industries highly concentrated in metropolitan areas (e.g., auto manufacturing, steel production, etc.). If the pattern is due simply to sluggish growth in a few types of manufacturing industries traditionally concentrated in metropolitan areas, then the apparent deconcentration trends may not be nearly as impressive as they first seemed.

To test for this possibility, we disaggregated total manufacturing employment into the more detailed 2-digit SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) level, as shown in Table 4. The purpose is to see if the slower growth of manufacturing employment in metropolitan areas than in rural nonadjacent counties is due simply to sluggishness in auto production (included in the category "Transportation equipment"), steel making ("Primary metal industries"), and allied industries.

Table 4 about here

Table 4. PERCENT CHANGE IN CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (2 DIGIT SIC), FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN LOCATIONS: 1975 TO 1979

[SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Largest settlement size is for 1970]

Manufacturing industries (2 digit sic)	Metro- politan counties	Adjacent nonmetropolitan counties whose largest settlement is—				Nonadjacent nonmetropolitan counties whose largest settlement is—			
		25,000 or more	10,000 to 24,999	2,500 to 9,999	Under 2,500	25,000 or more	10,000 to 24,999	2,500 to 9,999	Under 2,500
Food and kindred products	4.2	2.7	8.6	16.9	9.4	4.3	10.1	14.3	20.0
Tobacco manufacturers ^a	-10.7	-8.0	-4.0	-35.9	-100.0	-8.3	-1.6	-3.7	-3.6
Textile mill products	2.4	8.5	13.7	11.5	10.7	11.8	7.4	14.5	-14.0
Apparel and other textile products	11.7	11.9	16.5	15.1	17.7	5.0	13.6	9.8	18.2
Lumber and wood products	38.0	29.8	29.9	36.6	42.2	20.2	31.1	30.6	31.8
Furniture and fixtures	28.1	23.1	23.6	31.2	70.5	22.9	23.2	33.9	35.8
Paper and allied products ^a	12.0	7.9	1.5	9.2	33.0	14.9	13.3	26.1	15.0
Printing and publishing	14.5	14.0	23.9	23.0	39.6	20.1	22.1	32.6	34.9
Chemicals and allied products ^a	9.1	10.0	13.2	20.1	21.1	-8.1	20.9	12.9	15.1
Petroleum and coal products ^a	3.4	81.2	18.4	26.9	102.8	2.3	-11.2	3.1	16.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	34.4	45.1	42.4	48.2	85.3	34.9	46.0	58.4	68.2
Leather and leather products	9.4	-8.2	-.9	-1.5	9.9	21.2	-12.0	1.5	1.7
Stone, clay, and glass products ^a	12.5	16.6	11.1	22.6	7.2	9.5	9.6	25.0	40.5
Primary metal industries ^a	3.1	-5.6	8.8	31.9	35.7	24.5	32.3	31.3	7.6
Fabricated metal products ^a	21.3	15.6	36.1	43.4	57.6	33.9	2.6	52.8	65.5
Machinery, except electrical ^a	17.4	9.2	15.8	27.9	73.2	14.1	39.9	34.1	50.5
Electric and electronic equipment	23.2	36.5	20.0	52.7	24.7	22.3	33.6	31.5	19.0
Transportation equipment ^a	23.8	47.2	31.9	41.8	62.7	31.1	81.8	42.7	36.1
Instruments and related products	20.9	4.9	34.8	44.7	-33.8	150.7	13.0	13.2	59.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	11.6	5.0	15.6	16.0	3.2	15.2	39.7	21.7	-10.1
Administrative and auxiliary	14.5	14.1	18.9	-26.0	6.3	26.4	7.0	20.4	24.8

^a Average weekly earnings exceeded the average for all manufacturing workers in April 1981, based on data published in Business Conditions Digest.

The slower growth of total manufacturing employment in metropolitan areas than in rural nonadjacent counties cannot be attributed simply to slow growth in autos and steel. Of the 19 types of manufacturing industries shown in Table 4 (excluding the miscellaneous and administrative categories), 18 experienced nationwide employment expansion between 1975 and 1979. Of these 18 growing manufacturing industries, 14 grew more rapidly in rural nonadjacent counties than in metropolitan territory (compare the first and last columns of Table 4). Hence, the relatively rapid growth in manufacturing employment in the rural nonadjacent counties is broad based in the sense that it applies to a majority of 2-digit SIC manufacturing industries.

A somewhat similar description can be applied to the other groups of non-metropolitan counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area. In nonadjacent nonmetropolitan counties whose largest settlement is a town of 2,500 to 9,999 population, manufacturing employment growth exceeded that of metropolitan areas in 13 of the 18 types of manufacturing industries that experienced nationwide growth. In nonadjacent nonmetropolitan counties whose largest settlement was slightly larger—a town of 10,000 to 24,999 population—manufacturing employment growth also exceeded that of metropolitan areas in 11 of the 18 types of manufacturing industries that experienced nationwide growth. Finally, in nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties whose largest settlement had 25,000 or more inhabitants, manufacturing growth exceeded that of metropolitan areas in 12 of the 18 types of manufacturing industries that experienced nationwide growth. All of these data seem to indicate deconcentration of a variety of manufacturing industries to diverse settlement types that are located at least one county from a metropolitan area and therefore are probably beyond the normal commuting range of a metropolitan area.

Industries that are deconcentrating to the nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties are not necessarily low-wage industries. Of the 18 manufacturing industries (2-digit SIC) which experienced nationwide growth in employment between the first quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1979, eight provide average weekly earnings that exceed the average for all manufacturing industries. In all eight employment grew more rapidly in the rural nonadjacent counties than in metropolitan areas between 1975 and 1979.

NUMBERS OF JOBS

Of course, the base of employment growth in the nonadjacent counties is sometimes small, and a high percentage increase may represent only a small addition to the total number of jobs. The above findings should not be interpreted as meaning that as a nation we are reverting to a predominantly rural way of life. We are still primarily a metropolitan nation, for most of us both live and work in a metropolitan environment. In 1975 metropolitan areas were home to nearly 74 percent of the nation's population, and nearly 81 percent of jobs covered by County Business Patterns were located in metropolitan territory in 1975.

But the nation did become somewhat less metropolitan during the late 1970s based on the metropolitan boundaries in effect on January 1, 1980. According to this set of boundaries metropolitan areas housed almost three-fourths of the population but accounted for only 64 percent of the nation's population growth between 1975 and 1979. The percent of the nation's population

living in metropolitan areas dropped slightly, from 73.8 percent in 1975 to 73.5 percent in 1979. This decline is small, but historically the percentage has almost uniformly increased.

The concentration of employment in metropolitan areas also declined slightly during this period. Although metropolitan areas had 80.9 percent of jobs covered by County Business Patterns in 1975, they accounted for 78.8 percent of employment growth between 1975 and 1979. As a result, the percent of the nation's CBP jobs located in metropolitan territory decreased from 80.9 percent in 1975 to 80.5 percent in 1979.

These comparisons hold metropolitan boundaries constant as of January 1, 1980, but over the long term boundaries are not constant. They change as counties are added to the fringes of metropolitan areas (and thereby are removed from the nonmetropolitan category) and as new metropolitan areas are declared to exist in what was previously nonmetropolitan territory. Through these two processes, the total metropolitan territory grows at the expense of nonmetropolitan territory, and the proportion of population and jobs located in metropolitan territory will inevitably increase in the long run. During the period under study—from 1975 to 1979—no counties were added to the fringes of existing metropolitan areas because current data on commuting (the main consideration in adding counties to existing metropolitan areas) were not available. Several new metropolitan areas were designated during this period, and we have taken them into account, for the data we compiled were in terms of metropolitan boundaries as of January 1, 1980.

Over the long run, much of the growth of population and jobs in nonmetropolitan areas (even counties not now adjacent to a metropolitan area) will cause these counties to be reclassified as metropolitan. There are powerful incentives for a nonmetropolitan city to want to be reclassified as a metropolitan area, and local officials and business persons regularly petition the Federal interagency committee that handles these matters. The advantages in becoming a metropolitan area (or becoming a larger one) are that advertisers often use metropolitan areas as the basis for measuring market size, and many federal funding programs are directed at metropolitan areas (see Allis, 1980; Carlson, 1981).

We seem to be moving toward becoming a nation where virtually everyone will either live in an area that is designated metropolitan or in a county that is adjacent to a metropolitan area. As we move in this direction, researchers and analysts will be looking for new ways to classify individual cities and localities in order to gain a better understanding of where and why growth or decline are occurring.

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Granted that in the period under study manufacturing employment was growing more rapidly in seven of the eight types of nonmetropolitan counties than in

metropolitan territory, how dependent are metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas on manufacturing as a source of total employment change? Is the metropolitan sector more (or less) dependent than the nonmetropolitan sector on manufacturing as a source of new jobs? ►

We compiled Table 5 to answer these types of questions. The top part of the table shows the absolute increase in employment by industry sector and type of area (six size categories of metropolitan areas and the eight categories of nonmetropolitan counties) from 1975 to 1979. The bottom part of the table shows the relative importance of each industry sector in raising total employment.

Table 5 about here

The table shows that of the nine industry sectors metropolitan areas relied more on the service sector than any other in expanding total employment. The nonmetropolitan territory collectively relied on manufacturing more than any of the other industry sectors to increase total employment.

Very large metropolitan areas were especially dependent on services for employment expansion. In metropolitan areas of 3 million or more population, services provided about 23.5 percent of total 1975 CBP employment but nearly 41 percent of job growth between 1975 and 1979. Smaller metropolitan areas were less heavily dependent on the service sector for job growth; in metropolitan areas of under 100,000 population services accounted for 27.1 percent of total job growth. In these small metropolitan areas, retail trade was the next most important source of job growth, accounting for 26 percent of total employment expansion.

In nonmetropolitan counties where the largest settlement was under 25,000 population, manufacturing tended to provide a larger share of total employment

Table 5. THE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP TO CHANGING TOTAL CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS (BY SIZE) AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: 1975 TO 1979

[SMSA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size is as of 1970]

Type of settlement	Total CBP employment change ^a	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
CHANGE IN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS										
Metropolitan counties	11,015,907	62,489	65,341	954,365	2,251,410	490,227	704,865	2,220,263	748,467	3,519,399
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	2,236,072	11,764	207	114,136	519,263	19,206	150,272	353,327	161,003	909,214
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	3,868,711	24,381	23,011	345,426	742,777	206,700	282,726	753,059	280,935	1,207,248
500,000 to 999,999	1,816,428	7,346	6,914	158,592	377,639	114,369	106,560	391,792	112,134	540,717
250,000 to 499,999	1,702,386	12,077	15,447	194,900	332,594	95,959	90,715	366,401	114,977	480,301
100,000 to 249,999	1,130,655	5,885	18,780	108,447	229,435	45,847	60,995	287,601	62,387	310,881
Under 100,000	261,655	1,036	982	32,864	49,702	8,146	13,597	68,083	17,031	71,038
Nonmetropolitan counties	2,963,444	16,323	55,906	254,921	859,787	171,765	150,031	665,803	150,954	631,912
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	297,620	1,913	2,187	26,961	73,524	14,330	13,389	71,115	14,570	79,147
10,000 to 24,999	646,957	4,233	11,672	60,315	176,428	33,837	28,898	152,871	37,753	139,507
2,500 to 9,999	606,901	4,633	9,860	53,650	212,339	35,827	27,383	122,496	27,611	112,016
Under 2,500	106,182	742	3,020	7,793	37,113	6,849	4,703	20,340	6,359	18,531
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	259,972	1,121	2,896	24,008	46,870	20,511	18,093	65,004	15,450	65,521
10,000 to 24,999	418,306	687	2,378	29,572	125,999	24,868	23,985	99,259	21,585	90,100
2,500 to 9,999	476,447	2,417	19,705	37,209	147,895	27,675	28,657	99,388	19,614	93,426
Under 2,500	150,859	577	4,188	15,413	39,619	7,868	4,923	35,330	8,012	33,664

Table 5. THE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP TO CHANGING TOTAL CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS (BY SIZE) AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: 1975 TO 1979—continued

[SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size is as of 1970]

Type of settlement	Total CBP employment change ^a	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
Metropolitan counties	100.0	0.6	0.6	8.7	20.4	4.5	6.4	20.2	6.8	31.9
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	100.0	0.5	0.0	5.1	23.2	0.9	6.7	15.8	7.2	40.7
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	100.0	0.6	0.6	8.9	19.2	5.3	7.3	19.5	7.3	31.2
500,000 to 999,999	100.0	0.4	0.4	8.7	20.8	6.3	5.9	21.6	6.2	29.8
250,000 to 499,999	100.0	0.7	0.9	11.4	19.5	5.6	5.3	21.5	6.8	28.2
100,000 to 249,999	100.0	0.5	1.7	9.6	20.3	4.1	5.4	25.4	5.5	27.5
Under 100,000	100.0	0.4	0.4	12.6	19.0	3.1	5.2	26.0	6.5	27.1
Nonmetropolitan counties	100.0	0.6	1.9	8.6	29.0	5.8	5.1	22.5	5.1	21.3
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	100.0	0.6	0.7	9.1	24.7	4.8	4.5	23.9	4.9	26.6
10,000 to 24,999	100.0	0.7	1.8	9.3	27.3	5.2	4.5	23.6	5.8	21.6
2,500 to 9,999	100.0	0.8	1.6	8.8	35.0	5.9	4.5	20.2	4.5	18.5
Under 2,500	100.0	0.7	2.8	7.3	35.0	6.5	4.4	19.2	6.0	17.5
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	100.0	0.4	1.1	9.2	18.0	7.9	7.0	25.0	5.9	25.2
10,000 to 24,999	100.0	0.2	0.6	7.1	30.1	5.9	5.7	23.7	5.2	21.5
2,500 to 9,999	100.0	0.5	4.1	7.8	31.0	5.8	6.0	20.9	4.1	19.6
Under 2,500	100.0	0.4	2.8	10.2	26.3	5.2	3.3	23.4	5.3	22.3

^a Columns will not add to total because of a few establishments which could not be coded by industry. Percentages will not add to 100.0 for this reason and because of differences due to rounding.

growth than any other sector. Retail trade tended to be next, followed by service sector jobs. In the more highly urbanized nonmetropolitan counties—those containing a city of 25,000 or more population—employment increases in service sector jobs were greater than any of the other industry sectors.

The general picture that emerges is that metropolitan areas and the largest nonmetropolitan cities gained more jobs in services than any other industry sector during the economic upswing between the first quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1979. Depending on population size, these areas relied on the service sector for 25 to 41 percent of total employment expansion, with larger areas being more dependent on service sector growth than smaller areas. Nonmetropolitan counties without a settlement as large as 25,000 population relied more on manufacturing for job growth between 1975 and 1979 than any other industry sector. Depending on size and whether adjacent to a metropolitan area, these nonmetropolitan areas relied on manufacturing to supply between 26 and 35 percent of total employment growth.

These data more clearly than before demonstrate that a resurgence of mining after the oil embargo of 1973-74 has not played a significant role in explaining the surge in population growth in nonmetropolitan territory. Almost every demographic study of the nonmetropolitan population "turnaround" has mentioned mining as one of several possible explanations (Beale, 1975; Morrison, 1976; Wardwell, 1977; Long, 1980). But mining has played only a very small role in expanding employment in nonmetropolitan territory. In the entire nonmetropolitan territory of the United States mining employment grew by only about 56,000 jobs between 1975 and 1979—1.9 percent of the total employment growth in nonmetropolitan areas. Even in the rural nonadjacent counties mining accounted for only

2.8 percent of total employment expansion. Only "Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries" contributed fewer jobs than mining toward expanding the nonmetropolitan workforce between 1975 and 1979. Increased mining is the obvious explanation of explosive population growth in the 1970s in a number of boomtowns in the Rocky Mountain states, but a renewal of mining in response to the energy crisis does not go far toward explaining why the nonmetropolitan territory of the United States grew more rapidly in population than metropolitan areas in the 1970s.

The general conclusion seems to be that the nonmetropolitan turnaround in population in the 1970s is to be explained primarily as the culmination of employment deconcentration that has been underway for quite some time (J. Long; 1981, Williams, 1981). As noted earlier, manufacturing employment has been growing more rapidly outside than inside metropolitan territory at least since the 1960s, and by the late 1970s nonmetropolitan territory was also outpacing metropolitan areas in construction, transportation, retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate—jobs that probably tend to follow rather than precede population shifts. In a sense, the turnaround to net immigration in nonmetropolitan settings in the 1970s seems to be the result of trends which preceded the 1970s rather than events unique to the 1970s—like a renewed search for energy in response to the energy crisis or a sudden change in residential preferences for small town or rural environments.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR

To emphasize the variety of jobs where employment is increasing more rapidly in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan territory, we compiled Table 6 which shows

the percentage change in the number of government workers and self-employed persons. These workers are excluded from County Business Patterns. The data in Table 6 come from the Current Population Survey and reflect boundaries of metropolitan areas in 1970.

Table 6 about here

Government workers increased more rapidly in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan areas between 1975 and 1979. The number of government workers (including all levels of government—Federal, State, and local) grew a modest 3.0 percent in metropolitan areas, perhaps reflecting movements like Proposition 13 and fiscal crises that curtailed municipal employment in large cities in the early 1970s. In nonmetropolitan territory government workers increased by 12.2 percent from 1975 to 1979.

The number of self-employed persons outside of agriculture also grew more rapidly in nonmetropolitan territory. Nonagricultural self-employed persons living in metropolitan areas increased by 16.1 percent, compared with a 21.8 percent increase outside of metropolitan areas. For the U.S. as a whole the number of self-employed persons has tended to increase in recent years, reversing decades of general decline (Fain, 1980). Why the number of self-employed persons should have started to increase in the 1970s is not entirely clear. Historically, self-employment tended to be countercyclical (increasing during periods of economic contraction), but its growth in the 1970s appears to be procyclical (increasing during periods of economic expansion). Whatever are the underlying causes of the growth of self-employment, they exist in nonmetropolitan territory and may even be more prevalent in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan environments.

Table 6. PERCENT CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, IN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN TERRITORY: 1975 TO 1979

[Annual averages. Metropolitan boundaries are as of 1970]

Location and class of worker	Both sexes	Male	Female
METROPOLITAN			
Government workers	3.0	-2.2	8.7
Self-employed	14.3	9.2	30.8
Agriculture	-3.6	-7.2	a
Nonagriculture	16.1	11.2	30.9
NONMETROPOLITAN			
Government workers	12.2	6.6	18.2
Self-employed	9.7	3.4	36.4
Agriculture	-8.9	-12.0	36.5
Nonagriculture	21.8	16.4	36.5

^aBase is too small to show percentage change

Source: Unpublished data from the Current Population Survey, supplied by the Department of Labor.

Self-employment in agriculture is continuing to decrease in nonmetropolitan as well as metropolitan areas. The declining number of nonmetropolitan residents who are self-employed in agriculture indicates that a return to full-time farming (or simply farming as one's primary economic activity) is not an explanation of the faster growth of population in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan areas in the 1970s.

These figures help underscore the broad based nature of employment growth in nonmetropolitan territory. In the 1970s nonmetropolitan job growth tended to exceed that of metropolitan areas in wage and salary employment, in public-sector employment, and in opportunities for self-employment.

REGIONAL SETTINGS

The trends discussed above are national in that they are altering the nation's settlement pattern, but national demographic and economic trends seldom if ever apply with equal force in every region of the country. The issue at hand is whether the faster growth of population and employment in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan territory can be attributed solely to slow growth in large metropolitan areas of the North. That is, what appears to be a national pattern may be highly skewed by events unique to only one or two regions. One question to ask is whether deconcentration of population and employment is occurring in each of the nation's major regions. Another question is whether slow growth of population and jobs in the metropolitan North is the product only of large metropolitan areas, or are medium-sized metropolitan areas also

exhibiting slower growth of people and jobs than nonmetropolitan areas in the North. To answer these and related questions, we compiled the data shown as Figure 1.

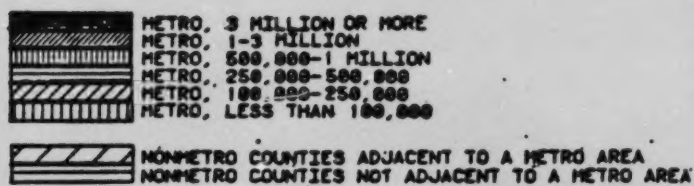
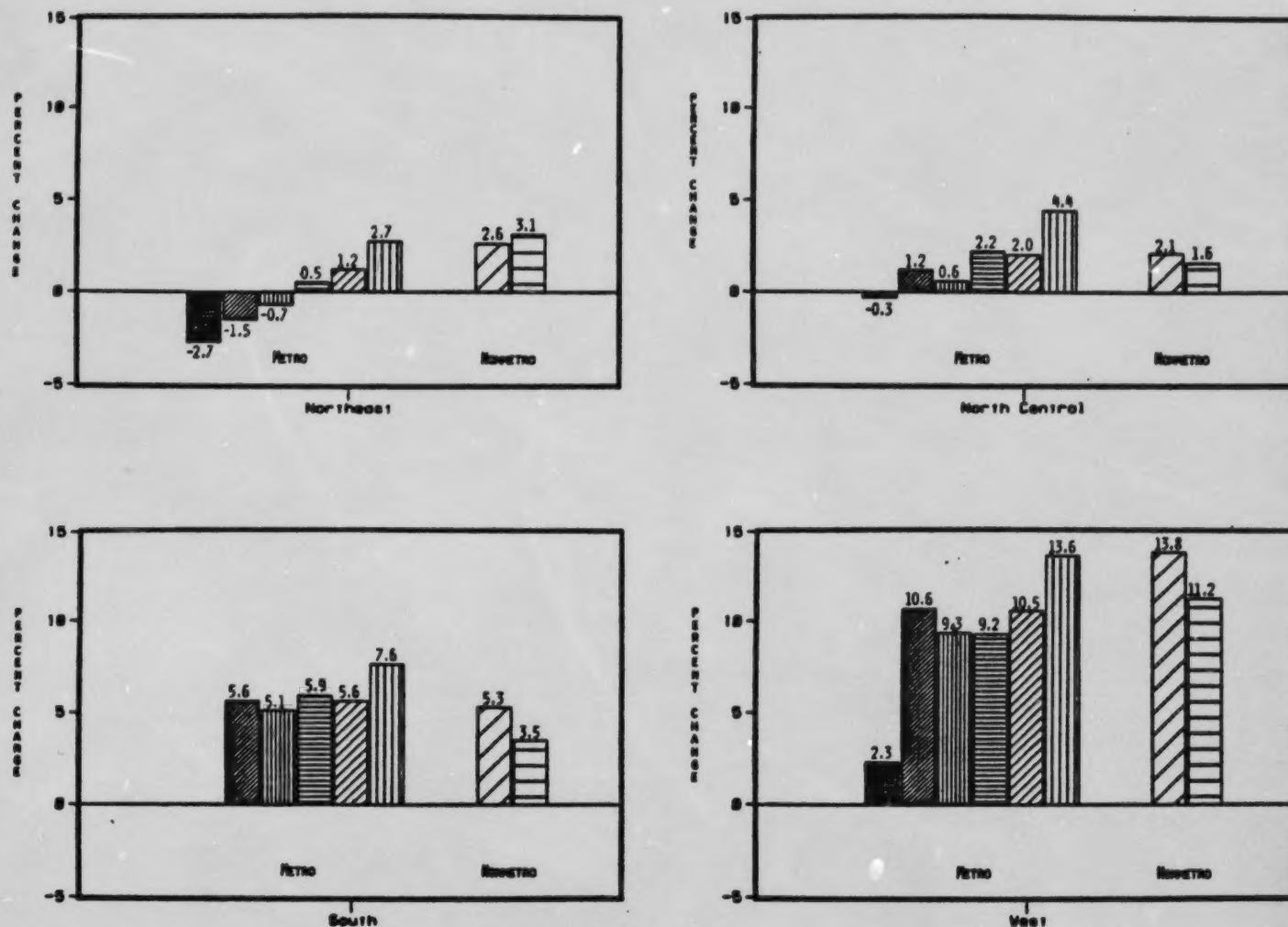
Figure 1 about here

Some forms of population deconcentration are evident in each of the four regions. In each region the smallest metropolitan areas (those with under 100,000 population) grew more rapidly in population than any other size category. In the Northeast and North Central regions the largest metropolitan areas (over 3,000,000 population) collectively lost population between 1970 and 1980. Only in the South did metropolitan areas between these two extremes consistently exceed the nonmetropolitan categories in rates of population growth in the 1970s. Quite clearly, the faster growth of population in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan territory during the 1970s is not the product simply of slow growth in large metropolitan areas of the North.

Nor can manufacturing deconcentration on the national level be explained simply as the product of slow growth in large metropolitan areas of the North. In the North and the South (but not the West) nonmetropolitan areas tended to gain manufacturing jobs at a more rapid rate than either large or small metropolitan areas. In the West nonmetropolitan territory gained manufacturing jobs somewhat more rapidly than metropolitan areas of over 3,000,000 population but less rapidly than metropolitan areas of under 3,000,000 population. In each of the four regions, however, there is evidence of deconcentration of manufacturing. In the Northeast, North Central, and South regions manufacturing deconcentration

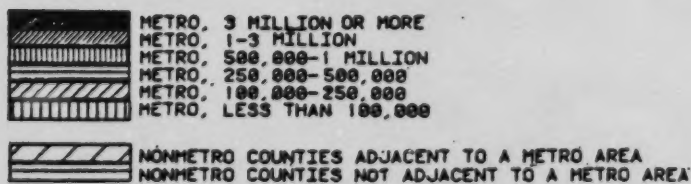
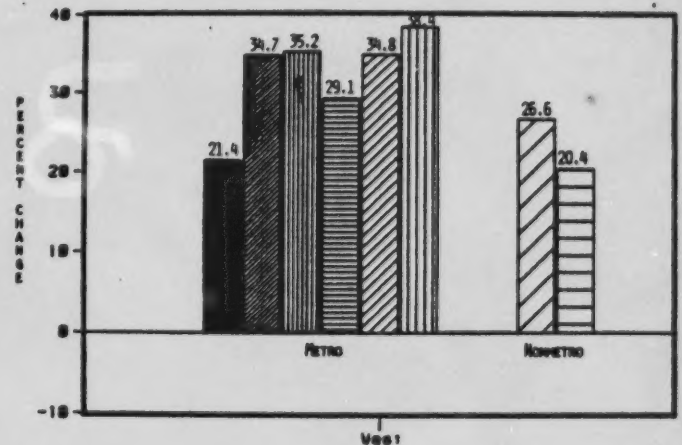
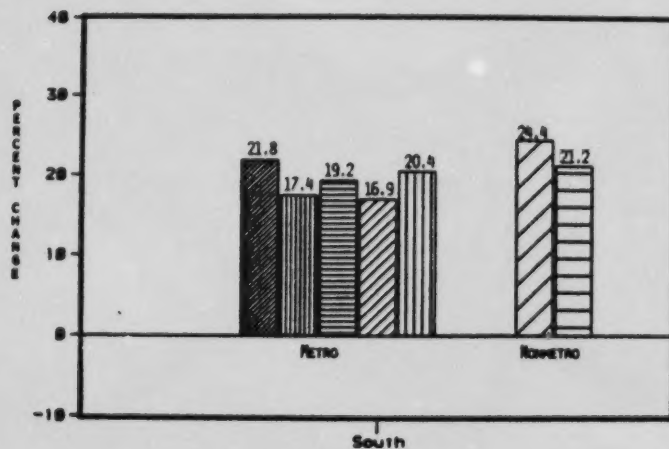
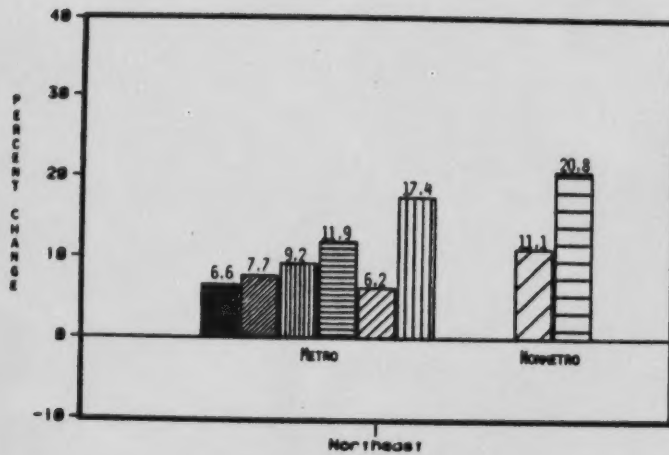
FIGURE 1. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, BY REGION, SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA, AND ADJACENCY OF NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES: 1975 TO 1979

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION



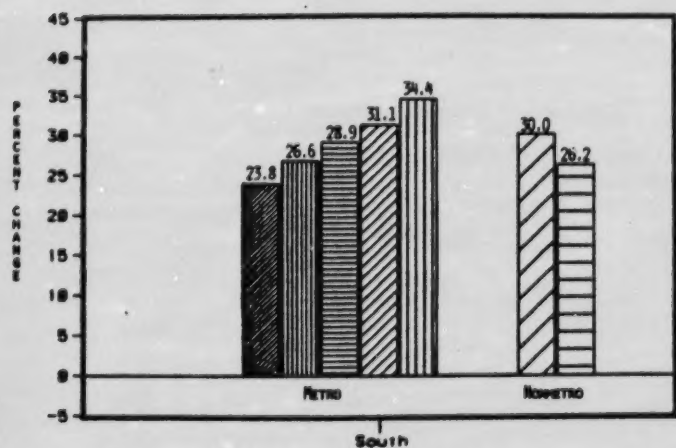
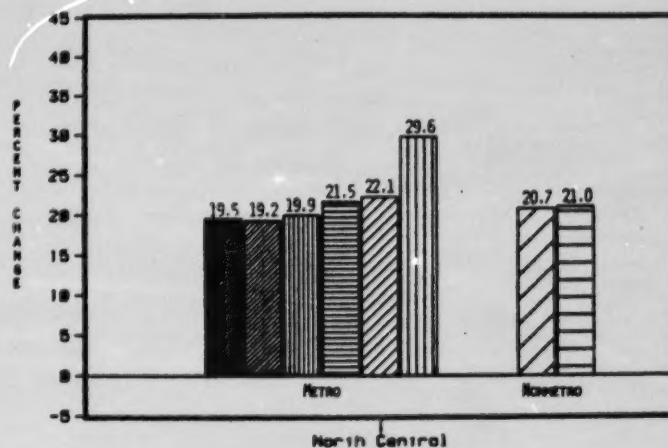
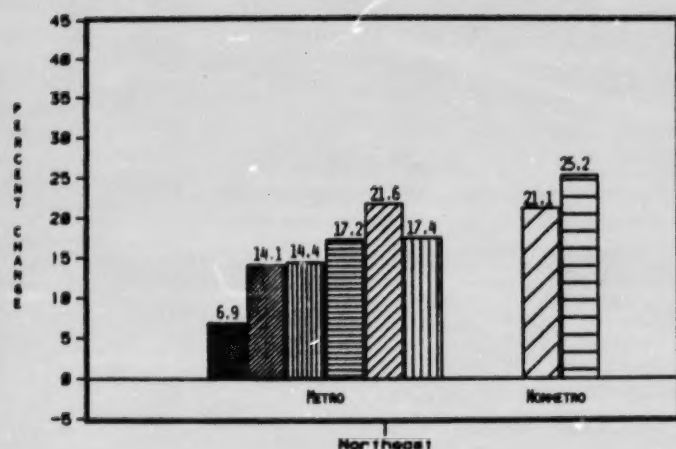
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PERCENT CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT



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PERCENT CHANGE IN RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT

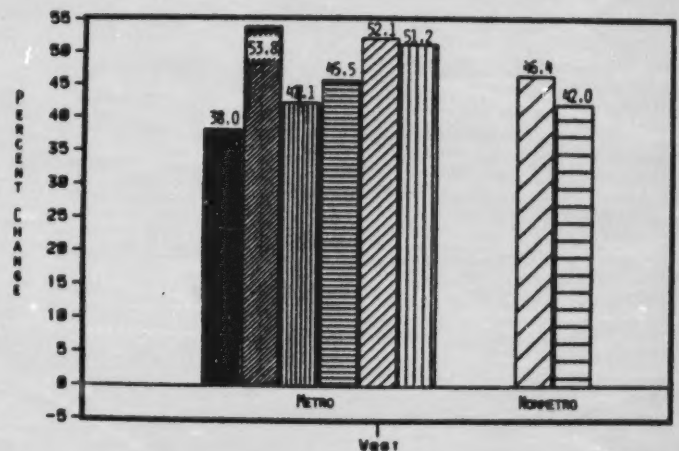
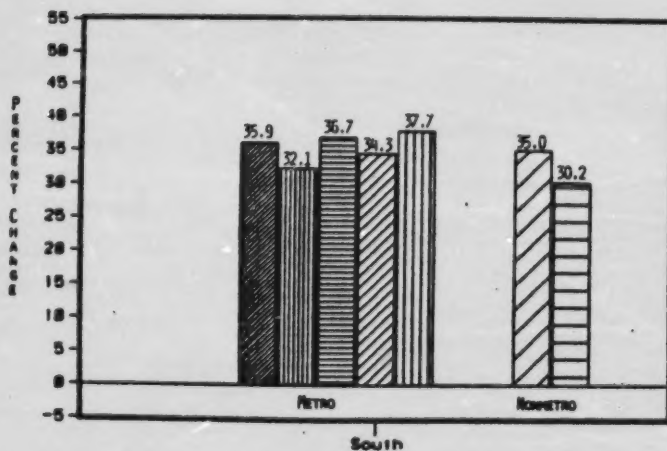
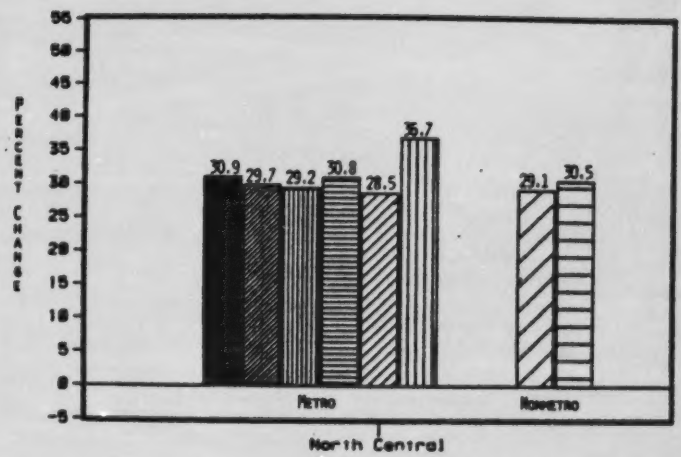
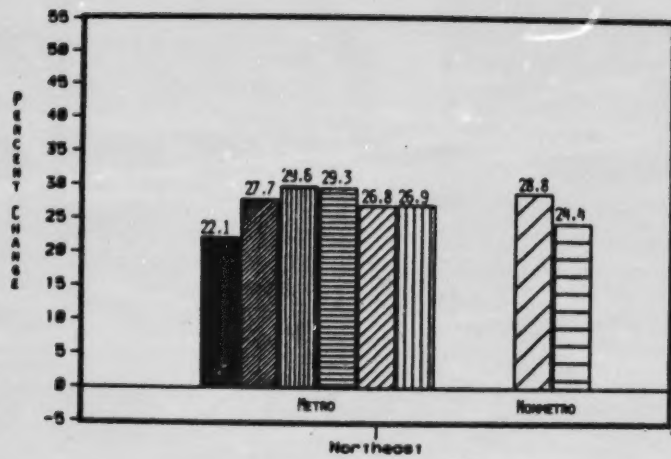


METRO, 3 MILLION OR MORE
 METRO, 1-3 MILLION
 METRO, 500,000-1 MILLION
 METRO, 250,000-500,000
 METRO, 100,000-250,000
 METRO, LESS THAN 100,000

NONMETRO COUNTIES ADJACENT TO A METRO AREA
 NONMETRO COUNTIES NOT ADJACENT TO A METRO AREA

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PERCENT CHANGE IN SERVICES EMPLOYMENT



METRO, 3 MILLION OR MORE
 METRO, 1-3 MILLION
 METRO, 500,000-1 MILLION
 METRO, 250,000-500,000
 METRO, 100,000-250,000
 METRO, LESS THAN 100,000

NONMETRO COUNTIES ADJACENT TO A METRO AREA
 NONMETRO COUNTIES NOT ADJACENT TO A METRO AREA

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extends to nonmetropolitan territory; in the West manufacturing deconcentration takes the form of a shift of employment growth from large to intermediate or small metropolitan areas.

At the national level, retail trade grew more rapidly in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan territory (see Table 3), but a variety of size-of-place patterns is exhibited by the four regions. Perhaps the only common theme is that the nonmetropolitan categories and small metropolitan areas tended to expand their retail trade employment more rapidly than very large metropolitan areas. There is, therefore, deconcentration away from the largest metropolitan areas, but relative growth rates of small and medium size metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan counties show considerable regional variability.

Service jobs give very little evidence of significant deconcentration in any of the four regions. In the Northeast and West some evidence of deconcentration is present in that service jobs grew somewhat more slowly in the largest metropolitan areas than in smaller areas or in nonmetropolitan territory. Otherwise, service jobs show relatively little consistent size-of-place variation within each of the four regions, suggesting relative uniformity of growth of service jobs in the various metropolitan and nonmetropolitan settings.

In general, Figure 1 serves to demonstrate that national deconcentration of employment from the metropolitan to the nonmetropolitan sector is especially prominent in the Northeast—the most highly metropolitanized region of the

country—and is evident in the manufacturing and retail trade sectors of the Northeast's economy. The data mean that although Northeastern metropolitan areas (at least those over 100,000 population) expanded their manufacturing employment during the economic upswing from early 1975 to early 1979, they did so more slowly than either (1) nonmetropolitan territory in the Northeast or (2) metropolitan and nonmetropolitan locations in the South and West. One conclusion, therefore, is that the sluggishness of manufacturing growth in the metropolitan Northeast represents more than just a loss of jobs to the Sunbelt; it represents, in addition, a relative shift of manufacturing to nonmetropolitan locations in the Northeast.

We repeated the types of data shown in Figure 1 and appendix Table A4 for seven states that we took to represent the "industrial heartland," including Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Collectively, these states exhibited a pattern very similar to what is shown in the charts for the Northeast in Figure 1. Our conclusion stands: Manufacturing deconcentration that entails a relative shift of employment growth from metropolitan to nonmetropolitan locations is stronger in the "industrial heartland" than in other major regions.

We also repeated the tabulations of employment change for numbers of establishments, and a very interesting finding emerged. Although the number of manufacturing workers increased in the metropolitan Northeast between 1975 and 1979, the number of manufacturing establishments decreased. After four years of general economic expansion, there were in 1979 about 3 percent fewer manufacturing establishments in the metropolitan Northeast than in 1975, with

the number of establishments declining from 77,005 to 74,734. In the nonmetropolitan Northeast the number of manufacturing establishments grew by 3.7 percent, and in the other three regions—the North Central, the South, and the West—the number of manufacturing establishments grew in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan territory.

These figures tell us that the growth of manufacturing employment seems to have entailed a more dynamic process in locations outside of the metropolitan Northeast. In the metropolitan Northeast manufacturing employment apparently grew primarily as a result of expanding employment in existing plants, but in nonmetropolitan parts of the Northeast and in both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan locations in other regions the growth of manufacturing jobs was seemingly augmented by the opening of new firms and establishment of new plants. Of course, data from County Business Patterns do not allow one to follow individual businesses or establishments over time, so we really cannot say how much of employment growth comes from (a) new firms being established, (b) existing firms opening new plants, or (c) existing plants hiring workers. We simply note that metropolitan areas of the Northeast collectively lost manufacturing establishments during a period of economic expansion and a time when the number of manufacturing establishments was growing in other locations.

ARE WAGE GAPS NARROWING?

The reasons for the loss of manufacturing establishments and the relative sluggishness of employment growth in the metropolitan Northeast probably include relatively high labor costs, high taxes, and an overall higher cost of doing

business than in many nonmetropolitan or Sunbelt locations. Business relocations may also have become more responsive to managers' preferences for living in a warmer climate or an area with less dense residential settings, with good schools, with recreational opportunities, or with other perceived amenities. Rising levels of educational attainment in many rural areas have increased skills among potential workers and in this way have facilitated the movement of plants away from high-cost urban regions. Quantifying the relative importance of these and other considerations that influence the locational decisions of employers is extraordinarily difficult.

We can, however, give some attention to earnings differences between urban and rural locations as a consideration that affects the locational decisions of both workers and employers. Although not always measured precisely, differences in wage rates between urban and rural areas have historically been high and have played a major role in inducing migration from rural to urban areas. Under the conditions mentioned above, the persistence of this wage differential up to the present time now provides some incentive for manufacturers and some other employers to relocate away from high-wage urban regions in order to take advantage of lower average wage rates in rural or semi-rural settings. As employers move to rural areas, they may find that they do not have to pay wages higher than those currently prevailing and the result may be to preserve rural-urban differences in average wages. If this is the case, rural-urban differences in family incomes might nevertheless narrow if the movement of jobs to rural areas induces increases in labor force participation rates and increases the average number of workers per family.

So the question comes down to this: As jobs moved to nonmetropolitan locations in the 1970s, were metropolitan-nonmetropolitan differences in earnings or family income maintained or were they reduced? Data from County Business Patterns were not designed to answer this type of question, but an index is sometimes obtained by dividing establishments' total first-quarter payroll by the number of mid-March employees (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981b). For the geographical categories used earlier, we computed this index for all workers, shown in Figure 2, and for manufacturing workers, shown in Figure 3. Data for other industry sectors are available in Appendix Table A6.

Figures 2 and 3 about here

This measure provides evidence of a reduction of size-of-place differences in workers' earnings for both total workers and manufacturing workers. The average payroll per worker still tended to be a positive function of size of place, being highest in the largest metropolitan areas and, outside of metropolitan areas, being highest in the most highly urbanized counties. Of course, these areal differences to some extent reflect differences in occupational composition of the workforce, for larger places tend to be the locus of executive and managerial personnel who are paid more than other workers, thus producing a higher average payroll per worker in larger settlements.

On balance, there was a tendency for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan differences in the payroll-per-worker measure to narrow. In 1975 the nonmetropolitan average first-quarter payroll per worker was 78 percent of the metropolitan figure; by 1979 it was up to 79 percent of the metropolitan figure. For manufacturing

Figure 2. AVERAGE FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL PER WORKER, BY SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPE OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTING: 1979 AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1975 TO 1979

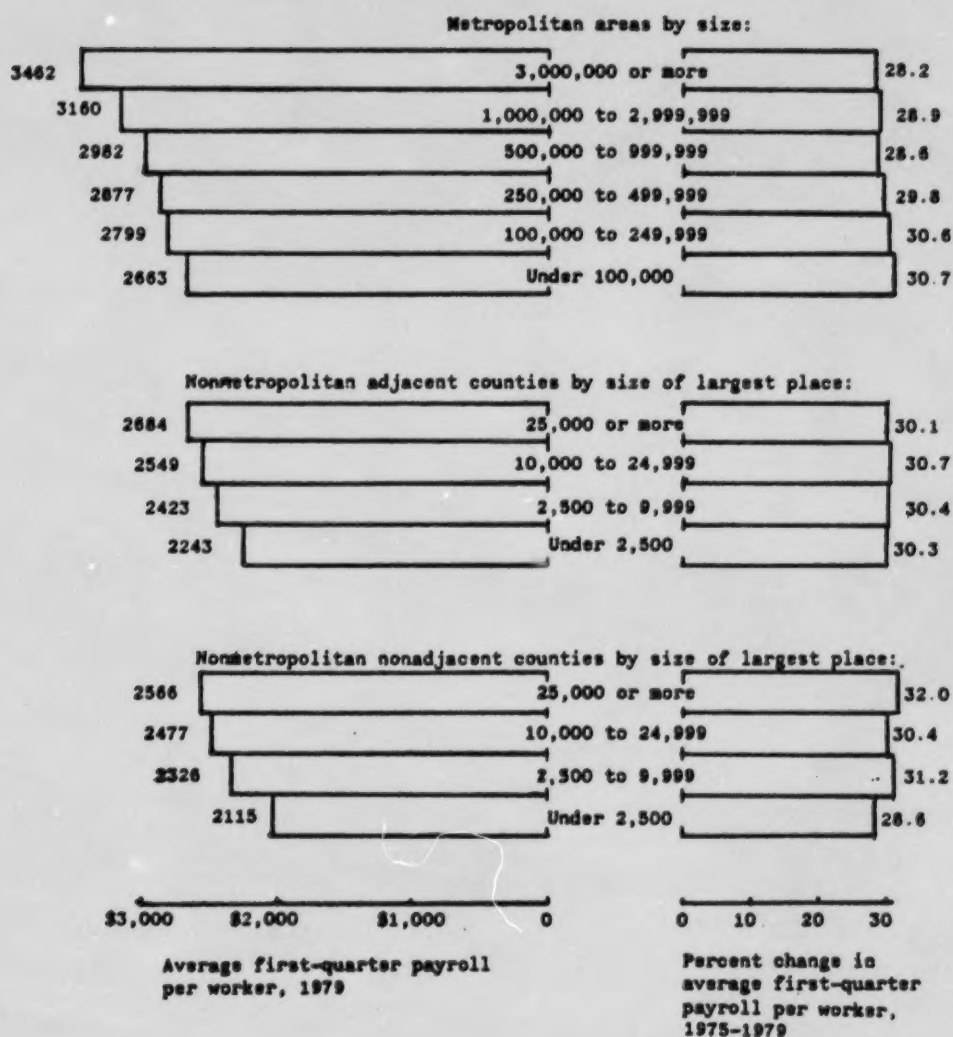
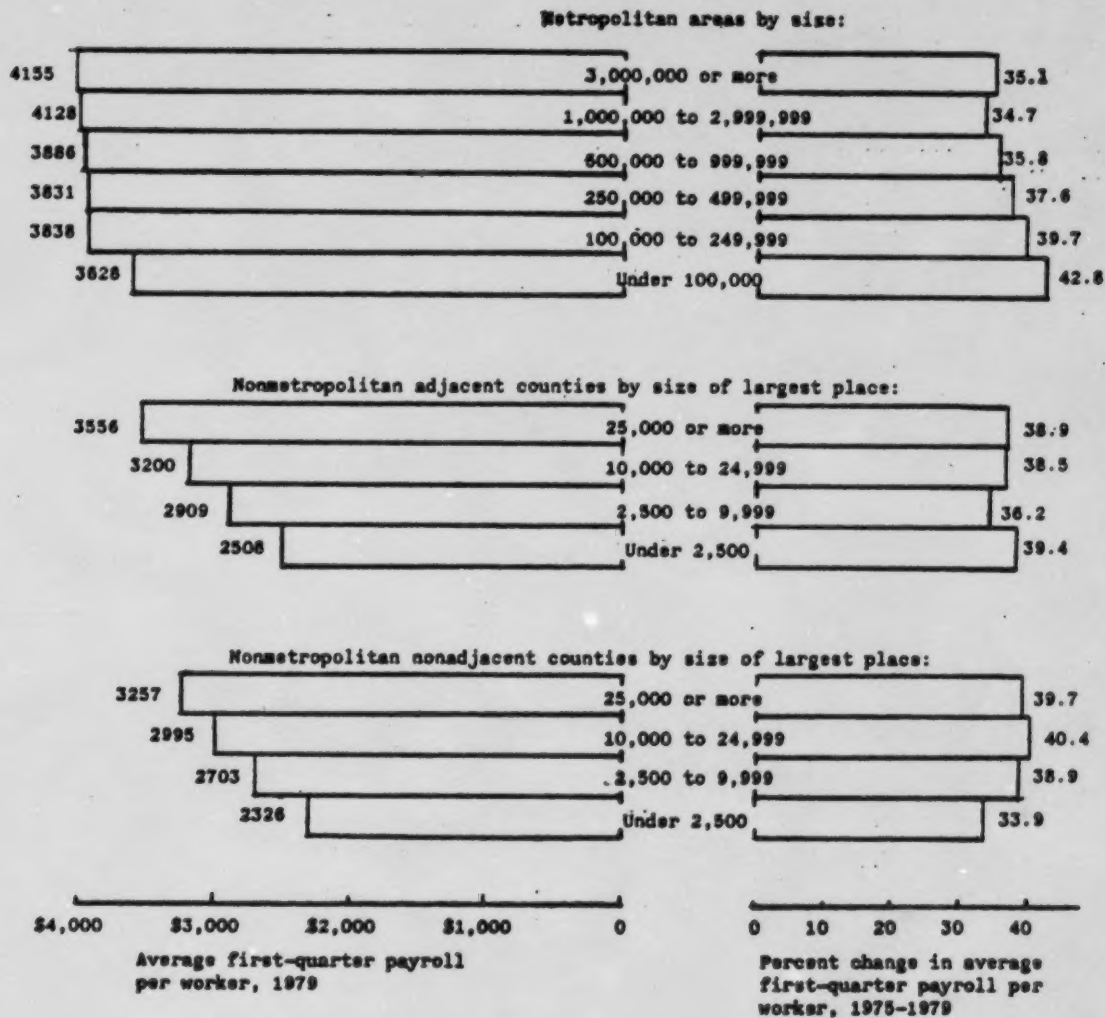


Figure 3. AVERAGE FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL PER WORKER, FOR WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, BY SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPE OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTING: 1979 AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1975 TO 1979



establishments, the nonmetropolitan average payroll per worker was 74 percent of the metropolitan figure in 1974 and 75 percent in 1979. These data provide evidence of a reduction in the wage gap between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan workers in the economic upswing from 1975 to 1979, and although the change may seem small, cumulative reduction can, in light of generally lower living costs in nonmetropolitan areas, represent significant narrowing of the metropolitan-nonmetropolitan gap in terms of real earning power.

The size-of-place extremes registered below-average increases in average payroll per worker between 1975 and 1979. Very large metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties with no urban place experienced smaller increases in the average-payroll-per-worker measure than settlements of intermediate size (Figures 2 and 3). The result was little or no significant narrowing between the most urban and most rural settings. Slow growth of this measure seems intuitively understandable in light of slow employment growth in manufacturing and several other industry sectors in large metropolitan areas of the North, but the relatively small increase in average payroll per worker in rural counties is surprising. It is surprising because manufacturing employment in these counties increased fairly rapidly (more rapidly than in metropolitan areas) and the manufacturing industries increasing their employment in the rural nonadjacent counties were not necessarily low-wage industries (according to Table 4).

Why, then, did the rural nonadjacent counties show a smaller increase than any of the other settlement sizes in average payroll per worker? One possibility is what was suggested earlier—that manufacturing employers relocating to rural areas may be able to attract workers without having to pay wages higher than the

prevailing (relatively low) level. If this is the case, workers in rural areas may derive few benefits from manufacturing deconcentration.

There can be other interpretations, however. Other data suggest that in rural counties the relatively slow increase in the average-payroll-per-worker measure partly reflects a very rapid influx of inexperienced workers. The entrance of many new workers into the labor force tends to depress measures of average wages, but by increasing the number of workers per family, average income per family is likely to rise. This alternative scenario appears to be supported by data from the Current Population Survey, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7 about here

Between 1970 and 1980 labor force participation rates for men in metropolitan areas fell slightly but rose in nonmetropolitan counties. For women labor force participation rates rose in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan territory but somewhat more rapidly in the nonmetropolitan sector. The increase in women's labor force participation seems to have been especially great in the most rural of the nonmetropolitan counties—those that showed the smallest increases in average payroll per worker according to data from County Business Patterns.

The strongest earnings increases for men appear to have occurred in the most rural settings in the 1970s. As indicated in Table 7 an inverse association characterizes the relationship between men's earnings and size of place. Mean annual earnings for men fell, in inflation adjusted dollars, in metropolitan areas and in nonmetropolitan counties with an urban place of 25,000 or greater

Table 7. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, MEAN EARNINGS PER WORKER, AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, BY SEX, SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA, AND TYPE OF NONMETROPOLITAN LOCATION: 1980 AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1970 TO 1980

[SMSA boundaries and population size are as of 1970]

Type of residence	Median annual family income	Mean annual earnings per worker with earnings		Labor force participation rates	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
ABSOLUTE VALUES, MARCH 1980					
Total metropolitan territory	\$21,074	\$17,200	\$8,360	78.0	52.4
Total nonmetropolitan territory	\$16,975	\$14,279	\$6,668	74.9	48.3
Size of place:					
Metropolitan areas:					
1,000,000 or greater population	\$22,096	\$18,028	\$8,847	78.0	52.6
Under 1,000,000 population	\$19,870	\$16,082	\$7,696	78.0	52.2
Nonmetropolitan counties:					
Largest place of 25,000 or more population	\$18,400	\$15,294	\$7,243	77.5	52.9
Largest place 2,500 to 24,999 population	\$16,441	\$14,191	\$6,501	74.8	46.9
Largest place of under 2,500 population	\$14,791	\$12,575	\$6,119	70.7	45.4
PERCENT CHANGE, 1970 TO 1980 ^a					
Total metropolitan territory	3.0	-5.8	-1.3	-1.1	21.3
Total nonmetropolitan territory	11.6	2.2	-1.6	1.8	25.1
Size of place:					
Metropolitan areas:					
1,000,000 or greater population	2.9	-6.6	-1.5	-1.6	20.9
Under 1,000,000 population	3.9	-4.2	-0.5	-0.5	22.0
Nonmetropolitan counties					
Largest place of 25,000 or more population	3.5	-3.2	-0.0	1.7	27.5
Largest place of 2,500 to 24,999 population	11.0	4.3	-2.1	2.2	22.1
Largest place of under 2,500 population	19.1	6.1	-2.6	1.0	37.2

^aIncome and earnings data were adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1975; 1981c) and unpublished data from the March 1980 Current Population Survey.

population. Men's earnings increased in less urbanized counties, especially those with no urban place of 2,500 or more.

When mean annual earnings for women are examined, a strikingly different pattern appears. In none of the size-of-place categories did mean annual earnings of women increase faster than inflation between 1970 and 1980. In fact, the greatest decreases in mean annual earnings appear to have occurred for women workers in the rural counties.

Why should men have experienced their greatest gains in earnings and women their greatest losses in rural counties in the 1970s? No complete answer to this question is possible with present data, but the answer probably entails in part changes in labor force participation rates. In the rural counties men's labor force participation rates rose moderately, but women's rates rose substantially, suggesting an influx of inexperienced workers whose entry-level earnings would be likely to lower the average (mean) value for the total female workforce.

These divergent patterns for men and women help account for the comparatively modest increase in average payroll per worker in rural counties, as shown by data from County Business Patterns in Figures 2 and 3. From the data at hand, one cannot say much about changes in wage rates in the various types of locations, except to note that increases in average wage rates in rural counties were probably moderated by a large increase in the number of inexperienced workers, many of whom were women.

Although an influx of new entrants to the workforce may have a moderating effect on measures of average earnings, it seems to be boosting measures of average family income in rural counties, apparently by increasing the number of workers

per family. From Table 7 note that in metropolitan areas median family income increased by only 3.0 percent (in inflation adjusted dollars) between 1970 and 1980. Outside of metropolitan areas, the more rural the county, the greater the increase in median family income. In counties with no incorporated place of 2,500 population, median family income rose 19.1 percent between 1970 and 1980.

Of course, median family income is still much lower in the rural counties than in metropolitan areas, but the differences are being reduced. A graphic indicator of this narrowing is that the nation's nonmetropolitan counties with no urban place of 2,500 population have now apparently caught up with New York City and some other large cities in terms of median family income. The median income of \$14,791 shown in Table 7 for families in rural counties is not statistically different from the median income of \$14,628 for families in New York City (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981c). The median incomes of New York City families reflects a relatively large proportion of families maintained by women and families maintained by public assistance, and these types of families are characterized by low incomes. The point is simply that if median family income is used as a measure of well-being, the nation's rural counties (as of 1970) appear to have achieved approximate parity with New York City in median family income by 1980, even without any adjustment of the data for differences in cost of living.

CONCLUSION

Summary answers can now be offered for the five basic questions posed at the beginning of this study.

- In the late 1970s both jobs and population were growing more rapidly outside than inside metropolitan territory.

- The faster growth of jobs located in nonmetropolitan territory is not simply extended suburbanization. As a group, nonmetropolitan counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area experienced a faster rate of employment growth than metropolitan areas between 1975 and 1979. The adjacent counties also expanded their employment base more rapidly than metropolitan areas. In the late 1970s about 31 percent of population growth and about 44 percent of employment growth in nonmetropolitan territory was in counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area.
- The deconcentration of manufacturing appears to be extending to nonmetropolitan counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area. Even in rural counties (no urban place of 2,500 or more) not adjacent to a metropolitan area the number of manufacturing jobs increased more rapidly than in metropolitan territory between 1975 and 1979. Rural counties were more dependent than metropolitan areas on manufacturing as a source of employment growth between 1975 and 1979.
- Some degree of deconcentration of employment toward smaller metropolitan areas or to nonmetropolitan settings is occurring in every major region of the country. The shift of manufacturing employment in this fashion is somewhat more pronounced in the "industrial heartland" than in the South or West.
- The effect of employment deconcentration on wage rates in nonmetropolitan counties is difficult to ascertain, partly because rapid increases in labor force participation (especially of women) in rural counties have brought many inexperienced workers into the workforce—and this tends to

depress measures of average wages or earnings. Family incomes, however, increased greatly in rural counties in the 1970s, to the point that family income differences between rural counties and some large cities have been virtually eliminated.

These results suggest that important economic factors underlie the shift of population growth toward nonmetropolitan settings in the 1970s. Residential preferences of individuals strongly favor nonmetropolitan settings (Mazie and Rawlings, 1972; Zuiches and Fuguitt, 1972; Fuguitt and Zuiches, 1975) and quality of life considerations that emphasize rural amenities probably play an increasingly important role in locational decisions, but these factors seem insufficient to have brought about the nonmetropolitan turnaround without employment deconcentration across what seems to be a rather wide range of jobs. This finding is in broad agreement with an earlier study of the Annual Housing Survey of 1975, which showed that a majority (53 percent) of household heads moving at least one county removed from a metropolitan area reported a job transfer, a search for work, or some other employment consideration as the main reason for having moved (Long and DeAre, 1980). The general conclusion, therefore, is that for the nation as a whole the nonmetropolitan turnaround was demographically unique to the 1970s but the job shifts that seem to be its underlying cause were not.

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APPENDIX I. SIZE CATEGORIES FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

The basic focus of this study is upon demographic and economic change in various types of nonmetropolitan contexts. A major motivation for focusing on nonmetropolitan territory is that important demographic changes were observed there in the 1970s but economic data are often inadequate for analyzing change in various settings outside of metropolitan areas. For example, data from economic censuses are often summed for individual metropolitan areas but very rarely are produced for nonmetropolitan settings in terms of nearness to a metropolitan area or level of urbanization—the classifications employed in this study. Data from County Business Patterns have been tabulated previously for individual SMSAs (NECMAs in New England), leaving nonmetropolitan as an undifferentiated residual (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979). Unemployment rates are frequently produced for individual metropolitan areas but not for different types of nonmetropolitan settings. Overall, there is probably a better empirical basis for analyzing economic change in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan contexts.

In trying to devise analytically meaningful nonmetropolitan contexts, however, the researcher probably needs also to differentiate metropolitan contexts, and one way of doing so is according to size of metropolitan areas. But should one use the SMSA/NECMA scheme or a combination of individual SMSAs/NECMAs and groups of SMSAs known as Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSAs)? There does not appear to be an all-purpose answer to this question, for under alternative circumstances each approach has certain advantages and disadvantages. The decision as to which scheme to use comes down to questions like this: in analyzing changes in the industrial composition of the labor force, should one treat Trenton, New Jersey as an SMSA of

308,000 population, or as part of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, Pa.-Del.-N.J.-Md. SCSA, or, thirdly, as part of Jean Gottmann's megalopolis, the urbanized northeastern seaboard which extends from Boston to Washington, D.C. and in 1980 included 42 million people? Similarly, should Galveston, Texas's employment structure be analyzed in terms of an SMSA of 196,000 people, or as part of the Houston-Galveston, Texas SCSA of 3.1 million population? The answers to these questions may entail the degree to which large urban regions represent functional economic entities as opposed to metropolitan areas that have expanded outward into one more or less continuous mass without real economic integration. These types of questions yield no easy answers.

The present study uses the SMSA/NECMA scheme differentiated by population size in 1970. The basic conclusions regarding population size and rate of population change in the 1960s and 1970s do not appear to be greatly affected by whether one chooses the SMSA/NECMA scheme or the SCSA scheme. Compare the growth rates below:

	1960-70		1970-80	
	SCSAs	SMSAs/ NECMAs	SCSAs	SMSAs/ NECMAs
3,000,000 or more	13.8	11.1	1.6	-0.8
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	25.2	23.8	13.9	12.2
500,000 to 999,999	16.1	17.0	12.0	12.0
250,000 to 499,999	15.4	17.0	17.8	16.9
100,000 to 249,999	15.7	16.2	17.9	17.8
Under 100,000	14.7	14.8	20.4	20.4

Regardless of which of the two schemes is used, changing relationships can be observed: (1) the size category of maximum growth shifted from the 1 to 3 million interval in the 1960s to the smallest category (under 100,000) in the 1970s and (2) except for the largest size category, the generally positive

association between size and growth rates in the 1960s shifted to a negative association in the 1970s. Either scheme, therefore, shows a shift of population growth toward small metropolitan areas (some of which were nonmetropolitan counties in 1970), and this conclusion seems in basic accord with the "resurgence" of population growth in nonmetropolitan territory in the 1970s.

APPENDIX II. TABLES OF BASIC DATA

Table A1. POPULATION CHANGE IN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND IN MORE URBANIZED AND LESS URBANIZED NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS, BY REGION: 1960 TO 1980

(SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Size of largest settlement is as of 1970)

Region and type of settlement	Population			Percent change in population		Number of counties or county equivalents
	1960	1970	1980	1960-70	1970-80	
UNITED STATES	179,310,672	203,302,031	226,504,825	13.4	11.4	3,143
Metropolitan counties	128,840,848	150,882,700	165,993,492	17.1	10.0	678
Nonmetropolitan counties	50,469,824	52,419,331	60,511,333	3.9	15.4	2,465
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	4,507,724	4,999,783	5,609,972	10.9	12.2	65
10,000 to 24,999	9,716,654	10,587,568	12,466,819	9.0	17.8	216
2,500 to 9,999	10,931,665	11,314,068	13,235,885	3.5	17.0	529
Under 2,500	2,655,270	2,634,775	3,157,368	-0.8	19.8	292
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	3,303,478	3,587,246	4,123,783	8.6	15.0	58
10,000 to 24,999	5,950,578	6,264,300	7,120,418	5.3	13.7	177
2,500 to 9,999	9,265,112	9,066,890	10,254,584	-2.1	13.1	552
Under 2,500	4,139,343	3,964,701	4,542,504	-4.2	14.6	576
NORTHEAST						
Metropolitan counties	38,609,277	42,480,535	41,715,627	10.0	-1.8	101
Nonmetropolitan counties	6,068,542	6,579,979	7,421,040	8.4	12.8	116
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	1,227,786	1,378,764	1,486,009	12.3	7.8	12
10,000 to 24,999	2,279,845	2,474,606	2,818,824	8.5	13.9	29
2,500 to 9,999	1,065,369	1,174,160	1,370,745	10.2	16.7	29
Under 2,500	52,363	58,287	75,275	11.3	29.2	5
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	200,771	224,524	252,549	11.8	12.5	2
10,000 to 24,999	498,577	493,502	522,839	-1.0	5.9	9
2,500 to 9,999	640,448	663,513	757,210	3.6	14.1	20
Under 2,500	103,383	112,623	137,589	8.9	22.2	10

Table A1. POPULATION CHANGE IN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND IN MORE URBANIZED AND LESS URBANIZED NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS, BY REGION: 1960 TO 1980—continued

(SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Size of largest settlement is as of 1970)

Region and type of settlement	Population			Percent change in population		Number of counties or county equivalents
	1960	1970	1980	1960-70	1970-80	
NORTH CENTRAL						
Metropolitan counties	35,472,834	40,126,222	41,166,100	13.1	2.6	197
Nonmetropolitan counties	16,146,305	16,464,072	17,687,704	2.0	7.4	859
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	1,548,277	1,698,844	1,781,775	9.7	4.9	25
10,000 to 24,999	2,608,770	2,743,947	2,936,361	5.2	7.0	59
2,500 to 9,999	3,881,696	3,996,767	4,411,160	3.0	10.4	185
Under 2,500	754,001	740,328	837,108	-1.8	13.1	78
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	850,334	910,091	942,661	7.0	3.6	16
10,000 to 24,999	1,828,967	1,932,273	2,100,664	5.7	8.7	63
2,500 to 9,999	3,042,597	2,931,095	3,094,162	-3.7	5.6	192
Under 2,500	1,631,663	1,510,727	1,583,813	-7.4	4.8	241
SOUTH						
Metropolitan counties	32,807,839	40,087,856	48,697,008	22.2	21.5	312
Nonmetropolitan counties	22,152,771	22,725,124	26,652,147	2.6	17.3	1,113
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	1,149,718	1,232,078	1,412,215	7.2	14.6	20
10,000 to 24,999	3,375,369	3,724,306	4,515,672	10.3	21.3	92
2,500 to 9,999	5,307,144	5,381,057	6,433,883	1.4	19.6	271
Under 2,500	1,642,580	1,626,262	1,945,730	-1.0	19.6	167
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	1,643,536	1,787,355	2,061,167	8.8	15.3	28
10,000 to 24,999	2,775,178	2,928,701	3,324,505	5.5	13.5	83
2,500 to 9,999	4,366,035	4,219,124	4,821,306	-3.4	14.3	242
Under 2,500	1,893,211	1,826,241	2,137,669	-3.5	17.1	210

Table A1. POPULATION CHANGE IN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND IN MORE URBANIZED AND LESS URBANIZED NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS, BY REGION: 1960 TO 1980—continued

(SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Size of largest settlement is as of 1970)

Region and type of settlement	Population			Percent change in population		Number of counties or county equivalents
	1960	1970	1980	1960-70	1970-80	
WEST						
Metropolitan counties	21,950,898	28,188,087	34,414,757	28.4	22.1	68
Nonmetropolitan counties	6,102,206	6,650,156	8,750,442	9.0	31.6	377
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	581,943	690,097	929,973	18.6	34.8	8
10,000 to 24,999	1,452,670	1,644,709	2,195,962	13.2	33.5	36
2,500 to 9,999	677,456	762,084	1,020,097	12.5	33.9	44
Under 2,500	206,326	209,898	299,255	1.7	42.6	42
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—						
25,000 or more	608,837	665,276	867,406	9.3	30.4	12
10,000 to 24,999	847,856	909,824	1,172,410	7.3	28.9	22
2,500 to 9,999	1,216,032	1,253,158	1,581,906	3.1	26.2	98
Under 2,500	511,086	515,110	683,433	0.8	32.7	115

Table A2. CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, BY SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS:
FIRST QUARTER 1975 AND 1979

[SMSA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year and type of settlement	Total CBP employ- ment ^a	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
1975										
Metropolitan counties	48,959,717	136,732	299,356	2,740,386	14,218,334	3,376,473	3,629,714	9,761,946	3,747,770	10,683,811
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	13,703,275	24,744	25,306	575,075	3,916,281	1,061,846	1,065,069	2,402,875	1,318,617	3,220,658
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	15,090,805	43,228	100,702	923,285	4,064,190	1,076,119	1,160,280	3,089,907	1,162,144	3,355,105
500,000 to 999,999	8,270,883	20,968	39,218	486,632	2,595,295	539,651	622,375	1,679,173	551,625	1,679,270
250,000 to 499,999	6,514,302	28,376	74,735	421,575	2,020,998	366,210	436,712	1,377,259	392,652	1,343,636
100,000 to 249,999	4,506,233	16,854	37,742	279,228	1,385,118	277,183	283,871	1,006,873	276,517	903,768
Under 100,000	874,219	2,562	21,653	54,591	236,452	55,469	61,407	205,859	46,215	181,374
Nonmetropolitan counties	11,521,894	58,086	413,113	577,392	4,153,666	556,276	700,930	2,500,481	509,321	1,937,041
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	1,301,614	6,042	8,023	61,834	515,840	59,446	64,034	279,691	60,748	236,057
10,000 to 24,999	2,517,930	13,828	60,208	122,951	969,140	117,480	137,603	549,063	108,064	417,626
2,500 to 9,999	2,236,883	10,410	98,095	103,922	867,624	97,399	130,313	468,074	92,739	344,376
Under 2,500	366,555	1,824	24,809	20,442	127,050	16,867	22,149	78,084	16,599	53,903
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	1,005,168	3,993	26,183	59,916	299,494	58,439	74,080	233,357	50,597	190,064
10,000 to 24,999	1,640,724	7,905	45,176	89,556	595,072	88,618	101,072	354,195	72,319	271,345
2,500 to 9,999	1,857,651	10,301	110,493	89,718	612,239	90,530	126,144	406,547	78,985	310,818
Under 2,500	595,369	3,783	40,126	29,053	167,207	27,497	45,535	131,470	29,270	112,852

Table A2. CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, BY SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS:
FIRST QUARTER 1975 AND 1979—continued

[SSEA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year and type of settlement	Total CBP employ- ment ^a	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
1979										
Metropolitan counties	59,975,624	199,221	364,697	3,694,751	16,469,744	3,866,705	4,334,579	11,982,209	4,496,237	14,203,210
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	15,939,347	36,508	25,513	689,211	4,435,544	1,081,052	1,215,341	2,756,202	1,479,620	4,129,872
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	18,959,516	67,609	123,713	1,268,711	4,806,967	1,282,819	1,443,006	3,842,966	1,443,079	4,562,353
500,000 to 999,999	10,087,311	28,314	46,132	645,224	2,972,934	654,020	728,935	2,070,965	663,759	2,219,987
250,000 to 499,999	8,216,688	40,453	90,182	616,475	2,353,592	462,169	527,427	1,743,660	507,629	1,823,937
100,000 to 249,999	5,636,888	22,739	56,522	387,675	1,614,553	323,030	344,866	1,294,474	338,904	1,214,649
Under 100,000	1,135,874	3,598	22,635	87,455	286,154	63,615	75,004	273,942	63,246	252,412
Nonmetropolitan counties	14,485,138	74,409	469,019	832,313	5,013,453	728,041	850,961	3,166,284	660,275	2,568,953
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	1,599,234	7,955	10,210	88,795	589,364	73,776	77,423	350,806	75,318	315,204
10,000 to 24,999	3,164,887	18,061	71,880	183,266	1,145,568	151,317	166,501	701,934	145,817	557,133
2,500 to 9,999	2,843,784	15,043	107,955	157,572	1,079,963	133,226	157,696	590,570	120,350	456,392
Under 2,500	472,737	2,566	27,829	28,235	164,163	23,716	26,852	98,424	22,958	72,434
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	1,265,140	5,114	29,079	83,924	346,364	78,950	92,173	298,361	66,047	255,585
10,000 to 24,999	2,059,030	8,592	47,554	119,128	721,071	113,486	125,057	453,454	93,904	361,445
2,500 to 9,999	2,334,098	12,718	130,198	126,927	760,134	118,205	154,801	505,935	98,599	404,244
Under 2,500	746,228	4,360	44,314	44,466	206,826	35,365	50,458	166,800	37,282	146,516

^aIndustry sectors will not add to CBP total because of establishments which could not be classified by industry.

Table A3. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS BY SIZE AND FOR TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: FIRST QUARTER 1975 AND 1979

[SSEA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year and type of settlement	Total CBP employ- ment ^a	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporte- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
1975										
Metropolitan counties	100.0	0.3	0.6	5.6	29.0	6.9	7.4	19.9	7.7	21.8
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	100.0	0.2	0.2	4.2	28.6	7.7	7.8	17.5	9.6	23.5
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	100.0	0.3	0.7	6.1	26.9	7.1	7.7	20.5	7.7	22.2
500,000 to 999,999	100.0	0.3	0.5	5.9	31.4	6.5	7.5	20.3	6.7	20.3
250,000 to 499,999	100.0	0.4	1.1	6.5	31.0	5.6	6.7	21.1	6.0	20.6
100,000 to 249,999	100.0	0.4	0.8	6.2	30.7	6.2	6.3	22.3	6.1	20.1
Under 100,000	100.0	0.3	2.5	6.2	27.0	6.3	7.0	23.5	5.3	20.7
Nonmetropolitan counties	100.0	0.5	3.6	5.0	36.1	4.8	6.1	21.7	4.4	16.8
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	100.0	0.5	0.6	4.8	39.6	4.6	4.9	21.5	4.7	18.1
10,000 to 24,999	100.0	0.5	2.4	4.9	38.5	4.7	5.5	21.8	4.3	16.6
2,500 to 9,999	100.0	0.5	4.4	4.7	38.8	4.4	5.8	20.9	4.1	15.4
Under 2,500	100.0	0.5	6.8	5.6	34.7	4.6	6.0	21.3	4.5	14.7
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	100.0	0.4	2.6	6.0	29.8	5.8	7.4	23.2	5.0	18.9
10,000 to 24,999	100.0	0.5	2.8	5.5	36.3	5.4	6.2	21.6	4.4	16.5
2,500 to 9,999	100.0	0.6	5.9	4.8	33.0	4.9	6.8	21.9	4.3	16.7
Under 2,500	100.0	0.6	6.7	4.9	28.1	4.6	7.6	22.1	4.9	19.0

Table A3. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS BY SIZE AND FOR TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: FIRST QUARTER 1975 AND 1979—continued

[SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year and type of settlement	Total CBP employ- ment ^a	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
1979										
Metropolitan counties	100.0	0.3	0.6	6.2	27.5	6.4	7.2	20.0	7.5	23.7
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	100.0	0.2	0.2	4.3	27.8	6.8	7.6	17.3	9.3	25.9
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	100.0	0.4	0.7	6.7	25.4	6.8	7.6	20.3	7.6	24.1
500,000 to 999,999	100.0	0.3	0.5	6.4	29.5	6.5	7.2	20.5	6.6	22.0
250,000 to 499,999	100.0	0.5	1.1	7.5	28.6	5.6	6.4	21.2	6.2	22.2
100,000 to 249,999	100.0	0.4	1.0	6.9	28.6	5.7	6.1	23.0	6.0	21.5
Under 100,000	100.0	0.3	2.0	7.7	25.2	5.6	6.6	24.1	5.6	22.2
Nonmetropolitan counties										
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	100.0	0.5	0.6	5.6	36.9	4.6	4.8	21.9	4.7	19.7
10,000 to 24,999	100.0	0.6	2.3	5.8	36.2	4.8	5.3	22.2	4.6	17.6
2,500 to 9,999	100.0	0.5	3.8	5.5	38.0	4.7	5.5	20.8	4.2	16.0
Under 2,500	100.0	0.5	5.9	6.0	34.7	5.0	5.7	20.8	4.9	15.3
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	100.0	0.4	2.3	6.6	27.4	6.2	7.3	23.6	5.2	20.2
10,000 to 24,999	100.0	0.4	2.3	5.8	35.0	5.5	6.1	22.0	4.6	17.6
2,500 to 9,999	100.0	0.5	5.6	5.4	32.6	5.1	6.6	21.7	4.2	17.3
Under 2,500	100.0	0.6	5.9	6.0	27.7	4.7	6.8	22.4	5.0	19.6

^aWill not add to 100.0 because of differences due to rounding and because CBP total employment includes a few establishments which could not be classified by industry.

Table A4. CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND REGION, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS BY SIZE AND NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES BY WHETHER ADJACENT TO A METROPOLITAN AREA: FIRST QUARTER 1975 AND 1979

[SSEA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year, region, and type of settlement	Total CBP employ- ment ^a	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
1975										
NORTHEAST										
Metropolitan counties	13,644,239	25,634	42,838	561,539	4,330,648	937,248	976,772	2,428,957	1,178,021	3,081,847
Metropolitan areas of:										
3,000,000 or more	6,281,228	8,881	6,832	244,142	1,597,972	513,396	494,100	1,040,564	713,928	1,620,833
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	2,843,948	6,443	20,184	142,479	932,392	167,885	202,028	541,133	221,279	593,318
500,000 to 999,999	2,664,160	4,481	4,301	100,305	1,047,829	160,190	176,347	491,883	147,438	517,976
250,000 to 499,999	1,292,476	4,467	10,309	51,259	528,511	64,896	74,959	246,352	66,067	238,834
100,000 to 249,999	534,388	1,295	1,210	21,972	212,721	29,806	27,443	103,664	27,958	105,311
Under 100,000	28,039	67	2	1,382	11,223	1,075	1,895	5,361	1,351	5,575
Nonmetropolitan counties	1,552,773	5,247	28,310	63,264	585,827	76,367	72,017	326,555	69,616	314,031
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	1,181,204	3,795	23,592	46,547	457,398	58,319	53,360	250,773	53,567	225,641
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	371,569	1,452	4,718	16,717	128,429	18,048	18,657	75,782	16,049	88,390
NORTH CENTRAL										
Metropolitan counties	13,335,827	24,240	45,143	589,986	4,618,659	810,002	958,018	2,621,278	919,881	2,671,327
Metropolitan areas of:										
3,000,000 or more	3,882,189	5,594	5,119	154,736	1,341,355	239,082	290,751	715,211	318,491	787,605
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	4,331,935	7,434	10,347	197,997	1,390,983	287,536	344,339	847,396	313,546	908,630
500,000 to 999,999	1,593,596	4,438	1,893	75,806	623,584	81,539	99,022	321,766	84,955	292,884
250,000 to 499,999	1,588,240	3,638	17,098	72,959	582,310	79,885	106,783	322,120	94,369	299,544
100,000 to 249,999	1,581,047	2,502	9,676	71,612	579,548	96,191	92,453	330,209	90,177	299,075
Under 100,000	358,820	634	1,010	16,876	100,879	25,769	24,670	84,576	18,343	83,589
Nonmetropolitan counties	3,577,617	11,013	71,760	154,432	1,259,254	169,899	260,432	823,170	164,628	631,881
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	2,057,203	5,527	35,811	81,860	824,672	91,165	128,373	445,014	87,027	341,612
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	1,520,414	5,486	35,949	72,572	434,582	78,734	132,059	378,156	77,601	290,269

Table A4. CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND REGION, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS BY SIZE AND NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES BY WHETHER ADJACENT TO A METROPOLITAN AREA: FIRST QUARTER 1975 AND 1979—continued

[SMA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year, region, and type of settlement	Total CBP employment	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
SOUTH										
Metropolitan counties	13,125,824	44,561	150,808	1,070,645	3,102,523	980,288	1,029,066	2,803,762	979,766	2,839,582
Metropolitan areas of:										
1,000,000 or more ^b	5,178,375	15,390	55,689	429,837	988,587	446,880	421,077	1,100,725	421,320	1,248,468
500,000 to 999,999	3,062,969	7,831	26,830	234,647	768,232	231,949	268,773	626,496	240,871	632,104
250,000 to 499,999	2,715,834	11,879	25,883	239,382	765,079	167,047	190,253	570,435	176,730	544,414
100,000 to 249,000	1,814,930	8,185	22,961	141,116	482,984	113,102	124,672	425,970	123,012	352,910
Under 100,000	353,716	1,276	19,445	25,663	97,641	21,310	24,291	80,136	17,833	61,686
Nonmetropolitan counties	4,937,835	27,318	227,002	269,145	2,007,614	223,000	274,831	965,011	203,216	689,869
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	2,508,171	13,964	101,599	140,021	1,042,849	103,338	129,390	495,795	104,764	349,951
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	2,429,664	13,354	125,403	129,124	964,765	119,662	145,441	469,216	98,452	339,918
WEST										
Metropolitan counties	8,853,827	42,297	60,567	518,216	2,166,504	648,940	665,858	1,907,949	670,102	2,091,055
Metropolitan areas of:										
3,000,000 or more	3,539,858	10,269	13,355	176,197	976,954	309,368	280,218	647,100	286,198	812,220
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	2,736,547	13,961	14,482	152,972	752,228	173,818	192,836	600,653	205,999	604,689
500,000 to 999,999	950,158	4,218	6,194	75,874	155,650	65,973	78,233	239,028	78,361	236,306
250,000 to 499,999	917,752	8,392	21,445	57,975	145,098	54,382	64,717	238,352	55,486	260,844
100,000 to 249,999	575,868	4,872	3,895	44,528	109,865	38,084	39,303	147,030	35,370	146,472
Under 100,000	133,644	585	1,196	10,670	26,709	7,315	10,551	35,786	8,688	30,524
Nonmetropolitan counties	1,453,669	14,508	86,041	90,551	300,971	87,010	93,650	385,745	71,861	301,260
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	676,404	8,818	30,133	40,721	154,735	38,370	42,976	183,330	32,792	134,758
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	777,265	5,690	55,908	49,830	146,236	48,640	50,674	202,415	39,069	166,502

Table A4. CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND REGION, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS BY SIZE AND NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES BY WHETHER ADJACENT TO A METROPOLITAN AREA: FIRST QUARTER 1975 AND 1979—continued

[SSEA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year, region, and type of settlement	Total CBP employment ^a	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
1979										
NORTHEAST										
Metropolitan counties	15,403,329	34,920	42,223	633,618	4,680,516	966,972	1,103,762	2,713,151	1,295,011	3,855,980
Metropolitan areas of:										
3,000,000 or more	6,887,488	12,302	7,335	257,070	1,702,716	480,567	548,984	1,112,062	750,028	1,978,200
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	3,274,996	9,135	15,274	165,372	1,003,709	201,233	233,090	617,339	256,155	757,361
500,000 to 999,999	3,067,043	5,762	4,804	118,848	1,143,779	175,289	201,151	562,757	170,522	671,062
250,000 to 499,999	1,519,483	6,257	13,500	62,385	591,181	76,541	84,221	288,679	81,778	308,703
100,000 to 249,999	620,757	1,371	1,309	28,248	225,953	32,068	34,253	126,022	34,814	133,577
Under 100,000	33,562	93	1	1,695	13,178	1,274	2,063	6,292	1,714	7,077
Nonmetropolitan counties	1,859,740	5,725	31,195	81,184	663,111	93,706	85,508	398,600	87,857	400,495
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	1,401,415	4,199	26,119	59,634	507,928	71,683	62,944	303,713	65,941	290,526
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	458,325	1,526	5,076	21,550	155,183	22,023	22,564	94,887	21,916	109,969
NORTH CENTRAL										
Metropolitan counties	16,009,263	34,225	54,779	799,950	5,307,627	923,568	1,122,451	3,154,501	1,063,637	3,478,332
Metropolitan areas of:										
3,000,000 or more	4,606,300	8,833	5,624	198,119	1,546,935	263,802	334,762	854,818	342,804	1,030,810
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	5,204,075	11,671	10,931	271,629	1,586,052	330,155	408,643	1,009,936	373,281	1,178,884
500,000 to 999,999	1,910,678	4,072	2,514	101,115	716,982	102,137	115,999	385,702	95,807	378,371
250,000 to 499,999	1,930,020	4,803	23,132	101,908	663,320	100,225	127,910	391,292	117,169	391,715
100,000 to 249,999	1,907,949	3,826	11,679	101,536	675,881	100,839	107,957	403,168	109,971	384,287
Under 100,000	450,241	1,020	899	25,643	118,457	26,410	27,180	109,585	24,605	114,265
Nonmetropolitan counties	4,395,268	15,027	77,335	221,905	1,512,131	214,270	305,114	994,659	203,809	819,601
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	2,507,915	8,079	38,282	119,932	977,776	112,239	150,647	537,041	107,175	440,865
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	1,887,353	6,948	39,053	101,973	534,355	102,031	154,467	457,618	96,634	378,736

Table A4. CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND REGION, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS BY SIZE AND NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES BY WHETHER ADJACENT TO A METROPOLITAN AREA: FIRST QUARTER 1975 AND 1979—continued

[SMSA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year, region, and type of settlement	Total CBP employment ^a	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
SOUTH										
Metropolitan counties	16,512,546	62,864	196,616	1,393,358	3,699,621	1,186,893	1,267,098	3,557,028	1,198,174	3,834,152
Metropolitan areas of:										
1,000,000 or more ^b	6,528,746	22,934	76,487	536,679	1,203,950	523,223	537,233	1,362,509	523,036	1,696,377
500,000 to 499,999	3,790,624	11,860	33,793	298,816	901,706	287,746	315,628	792,975	289,341	834,797
250,000 to 499,999	3,462,471	16,044	28,848	333,778	911,769	211,868	231,928	735,539	224,482	744,061
100,000 to 249,999	2,278,074	10,601	36,961	187,538	564,650	138,671	151,133	558,298	137,385	473,999
Under 100,000	452,631	1,425	20,527	36,547	117,546	25,385	31,176	107,707	23,930	84,918
Nonmetropolitan counties	6,242,963	34,140	266,116	375,143	2,466,235	297,351	340,936	1,236,630	260,099	915,085
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	3,227,096	19,546	120,966	201,046	1,297,392	144,227	160,856	644,282	139,011	472,468
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	3,015,867	14,594	145,150	174,097	1,168,843	153,124	180,080	592,348	121,088	442,617
WEST										
Metropolitan counties	12,050,486	67,212	71,079	867,825	2,781,980	789,272	841,268	2,557,529	939,415	3,034,746
Metropolitan areas of:										
3,000,000 or more	4,445,559	15,373	12,554	234,022	1,185,893	336,683	331,595	789,322	386,788	1,120,862
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	3,951,699	23,869	21,021	295,031	1,013,256	228,208	264,040	853,182	290,607	929,731
500,000 to 499,999	1,318,966	6,620	5,021	126,445	210,467	88,848	96,157	329,531	108,089	335,757
250,000 to 499,999	1,304,714	13,349	24,702	118,404	187,322	73,535	83,368	328,150	84,200	379,458
100,000 to 249,999	830,108	6,941	6,573	70,353	148,069	51,452	51,523	206,986	56,734	222,786
Under 100,000	199,440	1,060	1,208	23,570	36,973	10,546	14,585	50,358	12,997	46,152
Nonmetropolitan counties	1,987,167	19,517	94,373	154,081	371,976	122,714	119,403	536,395	108,510	433,772
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	944,216	11,801	32,507	77,256	195,962	53,886	54,025	256,698	52,316	197,304
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	1,042,951	7,716	61,866	76,825	176,014	68,828	65,378	279,697	56,194	236,468

^a Industry sectors will not add to CBP total because of establishments which could not be classified by industry.

^b The South had no metropolitan areas of 3,000,000 or more population in 1970.

Table A5. PERCENT CHANGE IN CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND REGION, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS BY SIZE AND NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES BY WHETHER ADJACENT TO A METROPOLITAN AREA: 1975 TO 1979

[SMSA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Region and type of settlement	Total CBP employ- ment	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
NORTHEAST										
Metropolitan counties	12.9	36.2	-1.4	12.8	8.1	3.2	13.0	11.7	9.9	25.1
Metropolitan areas of:										
3,000,000 or more	9.7	38.5	7.4	5.3	6.6	-6.4	11.1	6.9	5.1	22.1
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	15.2	41.8	-24.3	16.1	7.7	19.9	15.4	14.1	15.8	27.7
500,000 to 999,999	15.1	28.6	11.7	18.5	9.2	9.4	14.1	14.4	15.7	29.6
250,000 to 499,999	17.6	40.1	31.0	21.7	11.9	17.9	12.4	17.2	23.8	29.3
100,000 to 249,999	16.2	5.9	8.2	28.6	6.2	7.6	24.8	21.6	24.5	26.8
Under 100,000	19.7	38.8	-50.0	22.7	17.4	18.5	8.9	17.4	26.9	26.9
Nonmetropolitan counties	19.8	9.1	10.2	28.3	13.2	22.7	18.7	22.1	26.2	27.5
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	18.6	10.7	10.7	28.1	11.1	22.9	18.0	21.1	23.1	28.8
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	23.4	5.1	7.6	28.9	20.8	22.0	20.9	25.2	36.6	24.4
NORTH CENTRAL										
Metropolitan counties	20.1	41.2	21.4	35.6	14.5	14.0	17.2	20.3	15.6	30.2
Metropolitan areas of:										
3,000,000 or more	18.7	57.9	9.9	28.0	15.3	10.3	15.1	19.5	7.6	30.9
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	20.1	57.0	5.6	37.2	14.0	14.8	18.7	19.2	19.1	29.7
500,000 to 999,999	19.9	-8.3	32.8	33.4	15.0	25.3	17.1	19.9	12.8	29.2
250,000 to 499,999	21.5	32.0	35.3	39.7	13.9	25.5	19.8	21.5	24.2	30.8
100,000 to 249,999	20.7	52.9	20.7	41.8	16.6	4.8	16.8	22.1	22.0	28.5
Under 100,000	25.5	60.9	-11.0	52.0	17.4	2.5	10.2	29.6	34.1	36.7
Nonmetropolitan counties	22.9	36.5	7.8	43.7	20.1	26.1	17.2	20.8	23.8	29.7
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	21.9	46.2	6.9	46.5	18.6	23.1	17.4	20.7	23.2	29.1
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	24.1	26.7	8.6	40.5	23.0	29.6	17.0	21.0	24.5	30.5

Table A5. PERCENT CHANGE IN CBP (COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS) EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND REGION, FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS BY SIZE AND NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES BY WHETHER ADJACENT TO A METROPOLITAN AREA: 1975 TO 1979—continued

[SMSA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1990 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Region and type of settlement	Total CBP employment	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
SOUTH										
Metropolitan counties	25.8	41.1	30.4	30.1	19.3	21.1	23.1	26.9	22.3	35.0
Metropolitan areas of:										
1,000,000 or more ^a	26.1	49.0	37.4	24.9	21.8	17.1	27.6	23.8	24.1	35.9
500,000 to 999,999	23.8	51.5	26.0	27.4	17.4	24.1	17.4	26.6	20.1	32.1
250,000 to 499,999	27.5	35.1	11.5	39.4	19.2	26.8	21.9	28.9	27.0	36.7
100,000 to 249,999	25.5	29.5	61.0	32.9	16.9	22.6	21.2	31.1	11.7	34.3
Under 100,000	28.0	11.7	5.6	42.4	20.4	19.1	28.3	34.4	34.2	37.7
Nonmetropolitan counties	26.4	25.0	17.2	39.4	22.8	33.3	24.1	28.2	28.0	32.7
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	28.7	40.0	19.1	43.6	24.4	39.6	24.3	30.0	32.7	35.0
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	24.1	9.3	15.8	34.8	21.2	28.0	23.8	26.2	23.0	30.2
WEST										
Metropolitan counties	36.1	58.9	17.4	67.5	28.4	21.6	26.3	34.1	40.2	45.1
Metropolitan areas of:										
3,000,000 or more	25.6	49.7	-6.0	32.8	21.4	8.8	18.3	22.0	35.2	38.0
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	44.4	71.0	45.2	92.9	34.7	31.3	36.9	42.0	41.1	53.8
500,000 to 999,999	38.8	57.0	-18.9	66.7	35.2	34.7	22.9	37.9	37.9	42.1
250,000 to 499,999	42.2	59.1	15.2	104.2	29.1	35.2	28.8	37.7	51.8	45.5
100,000 to 249,999	44.2	42.5	68.8	58.0	34.8	35.1	31.1	40.8	60.4	52.1
Under 100,000	49.2	81.2	1.0	120.9	38.4	44.2	38.2	40.7	49.6	51.2
Nonmetropolitan counties	36.7	34.5	9.7	70.2	23.6	41.0	27.5	39.1	51.0	44.0
Adjacent to a metropolitan area	39.6	33.8	7.9	89.7	26.6	40.4	25.7	40.0	59.5	46.4
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area	34.2	35.6	10.7	54.2	20.4	41.5	29.0	38.2	43.8	42.0

^aThe South had no metropolitan areas of 3,000,000 or more population in 1970.

Table A6. AVERAGE FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL PER EMPLOYEE FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, BY SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: 1975, 1979, PERCENT CHANGE, AND RATIO TO METROPOLITAN AVERAGE

[MSA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year and type of settlement	Total CBP employ- ment	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
1975										
Metropolitan counties	2,432	1,743	3,452	3,038	2,951	3,105	3,078	1,500	2,473	2,003
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	2,701	1,941	4,120	3,585	3,075	3,400	3,447	1,675	2,790	2,363
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	2,452	1,803	3,586	3,094	3,065	3,127	3,114	1,512	2,405	1,976
500,000 to 999,999	2,318	1,692	3,357	2,866	2,862	2,956	2,927	1,430	2,251	1,813
250,000 to 499,999	2,217	1,661	3,361	2,698	2,785	2,761	2,759	1,373	2,193	1,743
100,000 to 249,999	2,143	1,504	3,102	2,651	2,747	2,723	2,505	1,370	2,164	1,637
Under 100,000	2,037	1,721	3,141	2,446	2,541	2,655	2,460	1,320	2,055	1,647
Nonmetropolitan counties	1,886	1,508	3,204	2,208	2,189	2,466	2,174	1,272	1,932	1,424
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	2,063	1,570	3,224	2,495	2,560	2,549	2,387	1,321	2,035	1,555
10,000 to 24,999	1,950	1,555	3,182	2,232	2,310	2,501	2,271	1,307	1,964	1,490
2,500 to 9,999	1,858	1,448	3,245	2,019	2,136	2,390	2,088	1,249	1,866	1,365
Under 2,500	1,721	1,420	3,227	2,355	1,799	2,342	1,951	1,160	1,733	1,187
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	1,944	1,328	3,209	2,213	2,332	2,506	2,331	1,323	2,083	1,527
10,000 to 24,999	1,900	1,852	3,055	2,535	2,133	2,590	2,239	1,310	1,956	1,432
2,500 to 9,999	1,773	1,380	3,242	1,958	1,946	2,391	2,056	1,224	1,866	1,317
Under 2,500	1,644	1,256	3,177	1,823	1,737	2,251	1,858	1,131	1,783	1,296

Table A6. AVERAGE FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL PER EMPLOYEE FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, BY SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: 1975, 1979, PERCENT CHANGE, AND RATIO TO METROPOLITAN AVERAGE—continued

[SMA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year and type of settlement	Total CBP employ- ment	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
1979										
Metropolitan counties	3,128	1,977	4,773	3,429	4,012	4,181	3,925	1,860	3,294	2,525
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	3,462	2,232	5,934	4,098	4,155	4,614	4,377	2,037	3,781	2,908
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	3,160	1,957	5,157	3,493	4,128	4,236	4,020	1,896	3,215	2,525
500,000 to 999,999	2,982	1,879	4,544	3,205	3,886	3,987	3,713	1,793	2,990	2,299
250,000 to 499,999	2,877	1,998	4,518	3,113	3,831	3,712	3,493	1,723	2,899	2,244
100,000 to 249,999	2,799	1,759	4,311	3,032	3,838	3,723	3,216	1,714	2,802	2,132
Under 100,000	2,663	1,693	3,997	2,872	3,628	3,465	3,121	1,661	2,696	2,173
Nonmetropolitan counties	2,462	1,829	4,369	2,435	3,020	3,329	2,744	1,595	2,486	1,834
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	2,684	1,966	3,642	2,786	3,556	3,556	2,950	1,666	2,579	1,946
10,000 to 24,999	2,549	1,961	4,303	2,531	3,200	3,410	2,888	1,630	2,512	1,895
2,500 to 9,999	2,423	1,778	4,456	2,271	2,909	3,220	2,637	1,583	2,382	1,723
Under 2,500	2,243	1,620	4,481	2,377	2,508	3,301	2,456	1,423	2,193	1,547
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	2,566	1,689	4,288	2,607	3,257	3,424	3,035	1,654	2,714	2,076
10,000 to 24,999	2,477	2,136	4,189	2,445	2,995	3,412	2,843	1,626	2,603	1,906
2,500 to 9,999	2,326	1,599	4,468	2,254	2,703	3,141	2,536	1,540	2,397	1,679
Under 2,500	2,115	1,562	4,312	2,119	2,326	3,095	2,301	1,430	2,244	1,675

Table A6. AVERAGE FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL PER EMPLOYEE FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, BY SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: 1975, 1979, PERCENT CHANGE, AND RATIO TO METROPOLITAN AVERAGE—continued

[SMSA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year and type of settlement	Total CRP employ- ment	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
PERCENT CHANGE, 1975 to 1979, IN FIRST QUARTER PAYROLL PER EMPLOYEE										
Metropolitan counties	28.6	13.4	38.3	12.9	36.0	34.7	27.5	24.0	33.2	26.1
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	28.2	15.0	44.0	14.3	35.1	35.7	27.0	21.6	35.5	23.1
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	28.9	8.5	43.8	12.9	34.7	35.5	29.1	25.4	33.7	27.8
500,000 to 999,999	28.6	11.1	35.4	11.8	35.8	34.9	26.9	25.4	32.8	26.8
250,000 to 499,999	29.8	20.3	34.4	15.4	37.6	34.4	26.6	25.5	32.2	28.7
100,000 to 249,999	30.6	17.0	39.0	14.4	39.7	36.7	28.4	25.1	29.5	30.2
Under 100,000	30.7	1.6	27.3	17.4	42.8	30.5	26.9	25.8	31.2	31.9
Nonmetropolitan counties	30.5	21.3	36.4	10.3	38.0	35.0	26.2	25.4	28.7	28.8
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	30.1	25.2	13.0	11.7	38.9	39.5	23.6	26.1	26.7	25.1
10,000 to 24,999	30.7	26.1	35.2	13.4	38.5	36.3	27.2	24.7	27.9	27.2
2,500 to 9,999	30.4	22.8	37.3	12.5	36.2	34.7	26.3	26.7	27.7	26.2
Under 2,500	30.3	14.1	38.9	0.9	39.4	40.9	25.9	22.7	26.5	30.3
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	32.0	27.2	33.6	17.8	39.7	36.6	30.2	25.0	30.3	36.0
10,000 to 24,999	30.4	15.3	37.1	3.6	40.4	31.7	27.0	24.1	33.1	33.1
2,500 to 9,999	31.2	15.9	37.8	15.1	38.9	31.4	23.3	25.8	28.5	27.5
Under 2,500	28.6	24.4	35.7	16.2	33.9	37.5	23.8	26.4	25.9	29.2

Table A6. AVERAGE FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL PER EMPLOYEE FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, BY SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: 1975, 1979, PERCENT CHANGE, AND RATIO TO METROPOLITAN AVERAGE—continued

[SSEA/NECMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year and type of settlement	Total CNP employ- ment	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
RATIO TO TOTAL METROPOLITAN AVERAGE, 1975										
Metropolitan counties	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
3,000,000 or more	1.11	1.11	1.19	1.18	1.04	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.18
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.01	1.01	.97	.99
500,000 to 999,999	.95	.97	.97	.94	.97	.95	.95	.95	.91	.91
250,000 to 499,999	.91	.95	.97	.89	.94	.89	.90	.92	.89	.87
100,000 to 249,999	.88	.86	.90	.87	.93	.88	.81	.91	.88	.82
Under 100,000	.84	.99	.91	.81	.86	.86	.80	.88	.83	.82
Nonmetropolitan counties	.78	.87	.93	.73	.74	.79	.71	.85	.78	.71
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	.85	.90	.93	.82	.87	.82	.78	.88	.82	.78
10,000 to 24,999	.80	.89	.92	.73	.78	.81	.74	.87	.79	.74
2,500 to 9,999	.76	.83	.94	.66	.72	.77	.68	.83	.75	.68
Under 2,500	.71	.81	.93	.78	.61	.75	.63	.77	.70	.59
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	.80	.76	.93	.73	.79	.81	.76	.88	.84	.76
10,000 to 24,999	.78	1.06	.88	.83	.72	.83	.73	.87	.79	.71
2,500 to 9,999	.73	.79	.94	.64	.66	.77	.67	.82	.75	.66
Under 2,500	.68	.72	.92	.60	.59	.72	.60	.75	.72	.65

Table A6. AVERAGE FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL PER EMPLOYEE FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, BY SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREA AND TYPES OF NONMETROPOLITAN SETTINGS: 1975, 1979, PERCENT CHANGE, AND RATIO TO METROPOLITAN AVERAGE—continued

[SMSA/NEOMA boundaries as of January 1, 1980 are used. Population size categories are as of 1970]

Year and type of settlement	Total GDP employ- ment	Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	Mining	Contract construction	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
RATIO TO TOTAL METROPOLITAN AVERAGE, 1979										
Metropolitan counties	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Size (population) of metro- politan areas:										
5,000,000 or more	1.11	1.13	1.24	1.20	1.04	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.15	1.15
1,000,000 to 2,999,999	1.01	.99	1.08	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.02	.98	1.00
500,000 to 999,999	.95	.95	.95	.93	.97	.95	.95	.96	.91	.91
250,000 to 499,999	.92	1.01	.95	.91	.95	.89	.89	.93	.88	.89
100,000 to 249,999	.89	.89	.90	.88	.96	.89	.82	.92	.85	.84
Under 100,000	.85	.86	.84	.84	.90	.83	.80	.89	.82	.86
Nonmetropolitan counties	.79	.93	.92	.71	.75	.80	.70	.86	.75	.73
Adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	.86	.99	.76	.81	.89	.85	.75	.90	.78	.77
10,000 to 24,999	.82	.99	.90	.74	.80	.82	.74	.88	.76	.75
2,500 to 9,999	.78	.90	.93	.66	.73	.77	.67	.85	.72	.68
Under 2,500	.72	.82	.94	.69	.63	.79	.63	.77	.67	.61
Not adjacent to a metropolitan area and with largest settlement of—										
25,000 or more	.82	.85	.90	.76	.81	.82	.77	.89	.82	.82
10,000 to 24,999	.79	1.80	.88	.71	.75	.82	.72	.87	.79	.75
2,500 to 9,999	.74	.81	.94	.66	.67	.75	.65	.83	.73	.66
Under 2,500	.68	.79	.90	.62	.58	.74	.59	.77	.68	.66